Mr. EVERETT MAY'S

SAMPLE SHEETS OF VARIOUS

RESPECTABLE MONEY-MAKING

BUSINESSES.

Business, Trade, and Professional Book Publishing Office.

15, TOTTENHAM GROVE,

KINGSLAND,

LONDON, N.

In forwarding your order I sincerely trust the Practical Instructions given will be of real service. The more attentively they are read the more their genuine utility will be apparent.

I should indeed be most happy to receive your unbiassed opinion of them, and for the one stamp you use in sending it I will more than refund its value by presenting you with other of my plans of employing time profitably, without further payment, being amply recompensed by the conviction that my efforts are valued by you, as by the hundreds of others who have kindly written me.

I remain, yours very faithfully,

EVERETT MAY,

PUBLISHER & IMPORTER OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

CAUTION.—*Persons Reprinting any matter from this Book will be proceeded against under the Law of Copyright, and liable to heavy Penalties. By fine or imprisonment.*

15, *Tottenham Grove, Kingsland, LONDON, N.*

I respectfully state that I possess 76 *Sheets of different Plans of Employing Leisure Time. I now send what constitutes the Packet. Should you require the whole of them, I shall have much pleasure in sending you the entire* 76 *for Thirty-six Stamps, post-free, made up into Two Books. The other Pages or Sheets of Employment Instructions are equal in value to those now forwarded.*

I remain, yours very respectfully,

EVERETT MAY,

Trade and Business Book Publisher.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Getty Research Institute

https://archive.org/details/mreverettmayssam00maye

MR. EVERETT MAY'S

VARIOUS

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENTS.

THE BUSINESS OF A FRENCH POLISHER.

The Modern Mode to learn to French Polish.

THE mode of application necessary for French Polish differs from that of ordinary varnishes, being effected by rubbing it on the surface of the panel, table, bureau, or other material requiring polishing, with a fine cloth, and using oil and spirits of wine during the process. In applying it to large surfaces, use a rubber formed of a flat coil of thick woollen cloth, such as drugget, baize, pilot cloth, &c., which must be torn off the piece in order that the face of the rubber, which is made of the torn edge of the cloth, may be soft and pliant, and not hard and stiff, as would be the case were it to be cut off, and therefore be liable to scratch the soft surface of the varnish. This rubber is to be securely bound with thread to prevent it from uncoiling when it is used; and it may vary in its size, from one to three inches in diameter, and from one to two inches in thickness, according to the extent of the surface to be polished. The polish or varnish is to be applied to the middle of the flat face of the rubber; by shaking up the bottle containing it against the rubber, it will then absorb a considerable quantity, and will continue to supply it equally, and in due proportion to the surface which is undergoing the process of polishing. The face of the rubber must next be covered with a soft linen cloth doubled, the remainder of the cloth being gathered together at the back of the rubber to form a handle to hold it by, and the face of the cloth must be moistened with a little raw linseed oil (this may be either coloured with alkanet root or not), applied upon the finger to the middle of it, and the operation be commenced by quickly and lightly rubbing the surface of the article to be polished in constant succession of small circular strokes; and the operation must be confined to a space of not less than ten or twelve inches square, until such space is finished, when an adjoining one may be commenced and joined with the first, and so on until the whole surface is covered. The varnish is enclosed by the double fold of the cloth, which, by absorption, becomes merely moistened with it, and the rubbing of each piece must be continued until nearly dry. The rubber may, for a second coat, be wetted with the polish without oil, and be applied as before. A third coat may also be given in the same manner; then a fourth with a little oil, which must be followed as before, with two others without oil, and thus proceeding till the varnish has acquired some thickness, which will be after a few repetitions. If it be found to be not complete, the process must be continued, with the introduction of spirits of wine in its turn, as directed, until the suface becomes uniformly smooth and beautifully polished. The work to be polished should be placed opposite the light, in order that the effect of the polishing may be better seen. In this manner a surface of from one to eight feet square may be polished at once, and the process, instead of being limited to the polishing of rich cabinets or other smaller works, can now be applied to tables, and other large pieces of furniture, with very great advantages over the common method of polishing with wax, oils, &c.

Instructions to make the French Polish, (See over).

Purchase one pint of spirits of wine; add half an ounce of gum, half an ounce of gum lac, and a quarter of an ounce of gum sandarac; place the whole in a gentle heat, frequently shaking it till the gums are dissolved; when it is fit for use, make a roller of list, put a little of the polish upon it, and cover that with a piece of soft linen rag, which must be slightly touched with cold drawn linseed oil. Rub them on the wood in a circular direction. not covering too large a surface at a time, until the pores are sufficiently filled up. As above, rub in the same manner

with spirits of wine with a small portion of the polish added to it, and a most brilliant polish will be produced. If the article should have been previously rubbed with wax, it must be well cleansed off with fine glass paper before polishing

Another excellent Recipe to make French Polish, or Varnish, which is the same.

To one pint of spirits of wine add, in fine powder, one ounce of seed lack, two drachms of dragon's blood, and two drachms of gum mastic; expose them in a vessel stopped close, to a moderate heat, for three hours, until you find the gum dissolved; then strain it into a bottle for use, with a quarter of a gill of the best linseed oil, to be shaken up well with it. This excellent polish is more particularly intended for dark coloured woods.

INK MANUFACTURER.

JET BLACK INK. (For Sale.)

An excellent Ink for office use, easily prepared, and bottled in 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. bottles. Sold to Stationers, Grocers, and Oilmen. Profits very large.

Purchase of a druggist, three pounds of Aleppo nut galls, bruised; green copperas, bruised, one pound; gum arabic, half a pound; rasped logwood, one pound; rain water, five gallons. Boil the whole down to four gallons, and, when cold, stir it well for five minutes, then strain through a flannel bag into an earthen pan; then add two ounces of cloves, slightly bruised, to prevent it becoming mouldy. Next day Bottle and Cork for use. A pretty label for the front of the bottle will add to its ready sale.

BLUE INK. (Easily prepared.)

Take Chinese blue, two ounces; boiling water, one quart; oxalic acid one ounce. Dissolve the blue in the water, then add the acid, and it will be ready for use immediately. Sold to Stationers, &c. in 1d., 2d., and 6d. bottles. N.B. a little Indigo added to the Chinese Blue will much improve it.

A BEAUTIFUL GOLD INK. (Very rare.)

Procure gold, twenty-four leaves; bronze gold, half an ounce; spirits of wine, thirty drops; best honey, thirty grains; gum arabic, four drachms; rain water, four ounces. Rub the gold with the honey and gum, then add the spirit after the water. Sold in one ounce bottles, at 2s per bottle.

BEAUTIFUL BRIGHT RED INK. (For Sale.)

Purchase two ounces of cochineal, and pour on it one quart of boiling water, and let it digest. Then boil two ounces of Brazil wood in one pint of water (rain water if possible) for half an hour, in twenty-four hours mix the two liquors together; after which, dissolve in a pint of hot water, half an ounce of gum arabic, stir it well, and when cold, mix the three together. Also purchase two ounces of liquor of ammonia, mix the whole together and put it in a jar or bottle and cork down for a week, then strain it through muslin. It will produce half a gallon of beautiful ink. Sold at 6d. the half gill, or at 3d. in quarter gill bottles.

PURPLE INK.

Mix the two inks, red and blue, together, after being made will give a purple.

LILAC INK.

Mix with red ink a decoction of archil root (bought at a druggist's) this will give a lilac. A decoction is the liquor obtained from boiling the archil root in a little water. A deeper or paler shade may be obtained by adding or diminishing the quantity of water.

TO MANUFACTURE SWEETS.

(For Sale.)

By adopting this Business hundreds may realise a respectable living.

FIRST.—TO CLEAR ALL KINDS OF SUGAR.

Take a little gum arabic, and a little isinglass dissolved in hot water; our it when dissolved into your sugar while boiling, and it will bring l the sediment to the top of the pan, which you must skim off as often it rises. Loaf sugar may be cleared with the white of an egg, isinglass, gum arabic: a little of each will do.

A marble slab or piece of slate must be provided to make your paste n, also to pour your sugar on when boiled. In purchasing every article or use. be careful to have them genuine.

Acidulated Cough Drops.—Sold at 2d. the ounce.—Dissolve a quarter of an ounce of isinglass in one and a half pint of boiling water; then add half an ounce of gum tragacanth, or gum mucilage, both or either of which can be bought at the wholesale druggists, cheap; then grate or pound (so that it is reduced to powder), two pounds and a half of loaf sugar; mix this all together, and, while mixing, drop in twenty drops of the essence of lemon. Put the whole into a skillet or brass confectioner's pan, and just let it simmer (not boil), take it off the fire, and, as it cools, mix into it two drachms of tincture of balsam of tolu. Dip into this mixture a piece of copper wire twisted, and let the mixture fall from the end on to a tin or thick glass plate, which will form the drops. They are then put aside till cold, taken off the plate with a knife, put on to a sieve turned upside down, and placed a short distance from the fire to dry. These are then the famous Cough Drops, called "Montpelier Drops," and well worth 3d. instead of 2d. per ounce.

To make Brandy Balls.—Boil one pound of loaf sugar in a tea-cup full of water over a slow fire as directed in making barley sugar; pour in a small quantity of brandy, and ten drops of essence of lemon, and when sufficiently cool, form it into small balls.

Candied Lemon.—Boil three pounds of loaf sugar in a pint of water until candied, then drop sixteen drops of essence of lemon therein; stir it well and pour it immediately, as above directed.

Candid Ginger.—Proceed in the same way as above, only substitute fine ground ginger for essence of lemon.

Candied Horehound.—Boil three pounds of raw sugar in one pint of water till candied; then rub a little dried horehound in a pan while boiling. Pour it out on buttered paper, or a buttered slab.

Almond Rock.—Boil half a pound of treacle and half a pound of raw sugar, gently, for half an hour; split two ounces of sweet almonds and when the treacle and sugar is poured out on a dish or stone, which has been previously buttered, place the almonds in on the top, and let it remain till it becomes hard.

Common Twist.—Boil three pounds of raw sugar in one pint of water over a slow fire—do not skim it; when boiled enough pour it on a stone, take part of it and pull it as you would wax, and it will turn white; twist it over the other, roll it small, and cut it into the length of twist. Put a few drops of the oil of peppermint as mentioned before when poured on the stone.

Generai Lozenges.—Boil three pounds of raw sugar in one pint of water over a slow fire—do not skim it; when boiled enough it will snap like glass, by trying it in cold water; then pour it on your stone. While cooling make it into long rolls and cut it with a pair of scissors into small lumps; make them round, and stamp them with a large seal, or the shape of a crown made for that purpose. Observe to drop a few drops of oil of peppermint into your sugar when boiled and poured upon the stone, it will give them the strong taste and smell of peppermint—and be the Peppermint Lozenges, also any other Essences will make them any other Lozenges

[CONTINUED]

THE BUSINESS OF A PERFUMER.

(Very Profitable.)

TO PROMOTE WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, OR THE HAIR ON A BALD PART.

THIS EXCELLENT PREPARATION IS THE BEST EVER KNOWN.

TAKE 2 ounces of beef marrow and simmer on a slow fire in a small earthen vessel, add half an ounce of white wax and mix; when cooling, add the following :—Half an ounce of olive oil, one oil of rosemary, 30 drops oil of nutmeg. Rub the part (every night) on which you want the hair to grow with a coarse towel before you apply the liniment, also augment the quantity and rubbing nightly. If this mode is persevered in for a few weeks, it will promote the growth of hair much more effectually than can be obtained by any of the boasted preparations so often introduced to the credulous purchaser. N.B.—It is kept a great secret by court dressers. If scented preferred. Its virtues will not be deteriorated if 10 or 12 drops of essence of burgamot are added.

A Beautiful Scented Oil.

Purchase one pint of almond, or the sweetest oil, and add a quarter of an ounce of each of the following essences, viz.:—burgamot, lemon and cloves. This produces a most agreeable odour, and also imparts a fine rich gloss to the hair. Sold at 6d. the quarter pint, or in smaller quantities.

A Beautiful Hair Stimulant.

Purchase one ounce of spirits of rosemary, and mix it in a quart of warm water; after it is boiled, add a tablespoonful of honey and a quarter of an ounce of brown Windsor soap (thinly sliced), and add half a gill or the eighth part of a pint of Jamaica rum. Scent with a quarter of an ounce of essence of burgamot.

Put up in quarter pint white glass fancy bottles. Sold at 1s., and in many fashionable quarters at 2s. Directions.—A little to be poured into the hand and applied to the roots of the hair every morning.

Rondaletia Water.

A VERY SWEET REFRESHING PERFUME.

Purchase one quart of rectified spirits of wine, and add to it 2 drachms of oil of bergamot, 2 drachms of the oil of lavender, 3 drachms of the essence of lemons, and 20 drops of otto of roses. Put the spirit into a ground stopper bottle, and add the articles mentioned; then shake or agitate the whole mixture for ten minutes. Allow it to stand for twelve hours, and filter it through fine muslin bags twice or thrice, till quite clear, keeping it in the ground stopper bottle.

N.B.—This is a beautiful preparation, and usually sold in 6d. and 1s. sealed bottles, containing the eighth and quarter part of a gill, or what is known in the south of England as a quarter pint. Lesser quantities can be made in proportion.

Scented Pomatums.

Purchase 2 pounds of lard and one pound of mutton suet; melt and mix well over a slow fire, when getting cool add a teaspoonful of the otto of roses with 4 ounces of rose water, beat it well up with a wooden spoon and pot it before quite cold.

N.B.—In preparing other sorts, such as bergamot, violet, jasmin, orange, &c., they will require a similar quantity of scented waters, also 2 drachms of each essence; this, of course, is rose-scented pomatum.—Sold at 6d. and 1s. per pot.

An Excellent Parisian Dentifrice, or Tooth Powder.

Purchase 4 ounces of myrrh, 8 ounces of peruvian bark, and 8 ounces of florentine orris root powder, 4 ounces of rose pink, and 2 drachms of the oil of cinnamon, 2 of cloves, and 2 pounds of prepared chalk; mix these ingredients well together, they will fill about sixty 6d pots, and is the finest ever known.

FAMILY MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

A Handsome Competency may be obtained by the Sale of Patent and every description of Medicines. The under Prescriptions will be found of the greatest value, either to the Shopkeeper to sell or for Family use.

We here give the Prescriptions copied from the best Medical Diary in England, and which are of high repute and great efficacy, and realizes to the Medicine Vendor immense profits.

To make Indigestive Pills.

Purchase—Subcarbonate of Soda one drachm, Extract of Camomile one drachm, Powdered Rhubarb one drachm; mix, and make into Pills of eight grains each—One to be taken night and morning.

Another Excellent Stomach Pill.

Take of Extract of Camomile two drachms, Rhubarb in powder one drachm, Vitriolated Tartar one drachm, Oil of Mint twenty drops; to be formed into middling Pills. In cases of indigestion, flatulence, or want of appetite, one or two of these pills may be taken once a day, so as to keep the bowels gently open.

A Never Failing Toothache Mixture.

Purchase—Alum twenty grains, Spirits of Camphor two drachms, Tincture of Opium four drachms, Elder Flower Water four drachms. Mix and fill drachm bottles.—Sold at 1s. each. Directions.—Dip a little Lint, the size of a pea, into the mixture and apply to the tooth affected.

A Celebrated Corn Lotion, (well attested.)

Purchase—Tincture of Iodine eight drachms, Ioduret of Iron twenty-four grains, Chloride of Antimony eight drachms; Mix, and apply a little with a Camel hair brush, after paring the corn.

Put the above up in bottles holding ½ drachm each, and sell for 6d.

Directions.—The corn to be touched with a Camel hair pencil nightly until gone.

Another, a Composition for the Cure of Corns.

Take two ounces of Gum Ammoniac, two ounces of Yellow Wax, and six drachms of Verdigris; melt these together and spread it on a soft wash leather; after paring the corn, warm, and put on a small plaister the size of sixpence, and keep it on for a week and then renew it,—four applications, and the corn will disappear without pain. This is preferable to the expensive cost of extraction.

An Infallible Asthmatic Conserve.

Purchase—Senna three ounces, Flour of Sulphur two ounces, Powdered Ginger one ounce, Saffron two drachms, Honey twelve ounces. Mix and fill into small china pots of 1s. each. The dose is the size of a small Nutmeg, night and morning. This prescription is of great value in Asthma.

A Diarrhœa Mixture, (See Chalk Mixture.)

Take the infusion of Simaronba three ounces, Diluted Nitric Acid twelves drops, Syrup of Cloves six drachms, Laudanum eight drops.

Mix these together, a dose is two tea spoonsfull twice a day, in a wine glass of Barley Water.

Note.—Children of tender age require but one tea spoonfull of the mixture, or less. This is an invaluable Prescription.

An Excellent Cough Balsam.

Dose—One tea spoonfull every two hours.

Purchase—Carbonate of Potas two drachms, Antimonial Wine two hundred drops, Syrup of Poppies two table spoonsfull, Lemon Juice twelve table spoonsfull, Mix all together. This is a sure remedy if persevered with, and taken night and morning until relieved.

A Liniment for Rheumatics (the best known.)

Take of compound liniment of camphor two ounces, tincture of opium half-ounce, opodeldoc half-ounce, and neat's feet oil two ounces; well mix all together. This is a marvellous remedy rubbed well over the parts of the limbs affected before a fire and always before going to bed.

Chronic Rheumatic Pains (another Remedy.)

Rheumatism is of two kinds—acute and chronic. For chronic rheumatism the following will be found to give relief:—Bathe the affected part with this lotion—one ounce of common salt, and one ounce of spirits of wine, mixed with seven ounces of distilled water. Take internally the following—mix six drachms of dried sulphate of magnesia, two drachms of heavy carbonate of magnesia, two drachms of wine of colchicum, and eight ounces of water; two table spoonfuls to be taken every four hours. At bed-time take a powder composed of four grains of powdered guaiacum mixed with eight grains of compound powder of ipecacuanha. Wear flannel next the skin, and avoid cold and damp.

Lotion for Eruptions of the Face.

Dissolve one and a half grains of corrosive sublimate in a quarter of a drachm of muriatic acid, and five grains of camphor in half an ounce of spirits of wine; mix all together. Then add two ounces of almond emulsion, one ounce of rose water, and half an ounce of lavender water. Sponge well with this lotion night and morning, also keep the system cool with gentle aperients.

Beautifying Lotion for the Skin.

Form into a paste two ounces of blanched bitter almonds, and one ounce of blanched sweet almonds; add one quart of distilled water; mix, strain, and bottle. Dissolve five grains of powdered corrosive sublimate in two table spoonfuls of spirits of wine; add to the mixture and shake well before using. This fashionable mixture is in much demand. Sold at 1s. in one ounce bottles.

Remarks on Cod Liver Oil.

Real cod liver oil is a fine medicine, but quantities of it is only cod oil clarified; consequently, two thirds of its medicinal qualities are abstracted thereby. Cod oil can be purchased pure at any wholesale warehouse at about one sixth part of the price charged for the so-called cod liver oil; many persons who have used cod oil pure as imported have found it to answer much better than the cod liver oil purchased of a druggist. The best vehicle for taking cod oil in is new milk, and the disagreeable flavor of the drug can easily be covered by the addition of one drachm of tincture of orange peel to every eight ounces of oil.

This oil is of immense profit to the Medicine Vendor, put up in half-pint bottles with a pretty label—call it tasteless cod liver oil, pure pale ditto, light brown, &c.

Cutaneous or Skin Diseases, Scurvy, &c.

Persons constitutionally liable to scurvy should be unusually regular and temperate in their course of living; they should accustom themselves to a wholesome and nutritious diet, and partake largely of fresh vegetables. They may, with advantage, take lemonade, or effervescing saline draughts. They should keep themselves warm, free from damp, and scrupulously clean; embracing every opportunity of enjoying the fresh air out of doors, and taking care to have plenty of ventilation in-doors. Alkalies may be used in scaly as well as papular affections, but especially in the latter. Three salts may also be administered, viz.:—carbonate of potash, carbonate of soda, and bi-carbonate of soda in small quantities according to stability of constitution.

Scurf Eruptions and Freckles.

One ounce of rectified acid of pitch, mixed with one pint of distilled water; apply this mixture where the scurf falls off; it is an excellent remover of marks of any sort from the skin.

SUMMER AND WINTER BEVERAGES.

Hundreds of Persons can realize a good Income by making and selling the under excellent favourite Beverages.

To make the Fermented Ginger Beer (very Excellent) to fill 210 Bottles.

The quantity is exactly thus—12 gallons of Water, 9 lbs. Loaf Sugar, 6 ozs. good unbleached Ginger, ½ oz. Capsicum Pods, 12 ozs. Cream of Tartar, 1 oz. Essence of Lemon mixed with 1 oz Spirits of Wine, 12 tablespoonsfull German Yeast if it can be procured, if not, double the quantity of Common Yeast, bruise the Ginger and Capsicum Pods, put loose into a cloth, boil in half the water, allowing a little extra for waste in a suitable vessel; put in the other half of the water Cream of Tartar and Sugar (a cask is best for the purpose, with the tap a little way from the bottom, to allow you to draw off the Beer without the sediment), add the two liquors together, cut the rind from a Loaf of Bread, lay your Yeast on the top, ferment, skim off the top, and draw off through a flannel bag, whisk in the whites of six Eggs in part of the Beer, add all together if wanted as clear as spring water, tie a flannel bag over a Cask, lay on filtering paper, sprinkle Magnesia over it, pour your Beer at first gently so as not to break the paper; it will soon filter, though the process seems long. Good corks and sound bottles are requisite: 6 or 8 could be filtering at one time. This Receipt is worth twenty guineas, has been long tried and is perfectly correct. Sold at 3d. per Bottle.

Superior Effervescing Crystal Gingerade

To every gallon of spring water put one ounce of the best white Jamaica ginger finely shredded, or if bruised remove the dust, one pound of lump sugar and two ounces of lemon juice; boil this for ten minutes in a clean iron vessel, and be careful to take off the scum; run it through a fine hair sieve into a pan, and when cooled down to 70 degrees add ale yeast in the proportion of half a pint to nine gallons; keep it in a temperate situation for two days, during which time it may be stirred six or eight times. Put the whole of this liquor into a cask, which must be kept filled, and the workings taken off the bung hole with a spoon. In a fortnight add half a pint of finings, made of pickled isinglass steeped in beer, to every nine gallons, In twenty-four hours after fining draw it off by the usual tap, and bottle in the ordinary way. In the summer this will be beautifully fine, and fit to drink in a week.

The Best Ginger Wine, or Temperance Syrup

To 4 gallons of water put 7 lbs. Loaf Sugar, and gently simmer it half an hour, skimming it of the scum as it rises. When this Liquor is cold squeeze into it the juice of two large size Lemons, and put the Liquor aside. Then boil the peels of the Lemons in 3 pints of water, adding at the same time 2½ ozs. best White Ginger; when cold put both the liquors into a cask, and add 3 lbs. Malaga Raisins chopped in pieces, and ¼ oz. Isinglass or other fining. Bung it up; in a month it will be delicious, and strictly a Temperance Beverage. Sold in Temperance hotels at 3d per wine glass.

N.B.—Should this wine be kept for any length of time, say 12 or 18 months, it will be well to drop into the cask a lump of unslacked Lime, the size of a walnut. With this in it it will not turn sour.

Effervescing Lemonades

Are made the same as Ærated Ginger Beer, omitting the Ginger and Capsicums, and adding ¼ drachm extra of the Essence of Lemon.

To make Soda Water (*Cheap*).

Procure half-pint strong Soda Water bottles—let them be clean and dry —put into each of these bottles 25 grains Subcarbonate of Potash, and 25 grains Citric Acid, fill the bottles nearly full with Spring Water, fill one at a time, fit your corks well,

cork tight down instantly and tie down with wire or strong twine. Proceed thus till all you require are filled. Tartaric Acid will answer where you cannot get Citric Acid. This is the ordinary Soda Water. Keep it in a cold place—it is ready for use immediately. Sold at 4d. per bottle.

Effervescing Lemon, or Persian Sherbet.

Take of the whitish finely-powdered Loaf Sugar 1 lb., Tartaric Acid 4 ozs., Carbonate Soda 4 ozs., and add 100 drops of the Essence of Lemon. Well mix the above in a mortar or stone jug, and put into wide-necked bottles kept closely corked, and in a very dry place. When required for use, put 2 teaspoonsfull in a little less than half a pint of cold spring water—stir briskly, and drink while in a state of effervescence.

Liquid Sherbet, or Pine Apple Nectar.

Dissolve 2 lbs. good Loaf Sugar in 1 gallon of Water, and simmer over a slow fire ; when cooling add 1 oz. Acetic Acid and ½ lb. Tartaric Acid; stir it together, and when cold a shilling's-worth of Essence of Pine Apple. Put a twentieth part of this mixture into each of the twelve wine bottles, and nearly fill them with filtered water Before corking

(as before described)

This is a delicious summer beverage, and usually sold at 2d. per wine glass, mixed with a little cold water to suit the palate of parties.

To make Peppermint Cordial.

Dissolve 4 lbs. of Sugar in 2 quarts of water, mix ½ oz. good foreign Oil of Peppermint with 1 pint Spirits of Wine, make up with cold water 10 pints, filter through Magnesia and Paper, which renders it perfectly transparent and fit for use.

Gingerette.

Sugar and water as above, mix 1 oz. Essence of Ginger with 1 pint Spirits of Wine, colour with burnt Sugar, filter as before.

Clove Cordial.

Sugar and water as before, mix ½ oz. Oil of Cloves with 1 pint Spirits of Wine, colour with Cochineal, filter as before.

Imitation Raspberry Cordial.

Two ounces Orris Root bruised put into a wide mouthed bottle, with 1 pint Spirits of Wine for 4 days, strain Sugar and Water as before, add 1 oz. Tartaric Acid, colour with Cochineal and filter.

Pine Apple, Cinnamon, and and all other Cordials are made on the like scale by substituting the different Essences.

To make the Dantzic Spruce Beer.

Mix 6 lbs. good brown Sugar (foots) with 4 lbs. best Treacle into 6 gallons of warm water of the same temperature as if you were to mix equal parts of cold and boiling water together; add 3 ozs. Essence of Spruce, and half a pint of good Yeast. Let the whole ferment for 24 hours and bottle it off for use in soda water bottles.

The Art of Stuffing Birds. The principal beauty of stuffed birds consists in their heing well shot; for the large species, ball shot from a rifle should he used, and for smaller ones, dust-shot. As soon as one is killed, a little wool should be laid on the bleeding orifice the feathers laid in order, and the head wrapped up in tow; it should then be packed in hay and then quickly conveyed home. You then lay it upon a clean cloth, and part the leathers from the hreast and abdomen; then divide the skin, taking care not to soil the feathers from the hreast to the rent; or they may be opened under the wing: and those who have beautiful hreasts, as the divers, &c, may he opened on the back. Separate the skin from the muscles and cellular tissue by means of the finger or a blunt instrument. Push up the thighs, and deprive them from the flesh, and break the bone about its middle; draw the skin over the hody, and remove it also from its wings to the second joint; treat them as you have the thighs; then turn the skin over the head, and remove the occipital part of the skull, so that you may he ahle to scoop and wash out the brain. Remove the eyes, dissect away as much flesh as possihle from the skull, and when you have finished shining it, rub the skin over with chalk, to remove adipose matter; wash it clean with a sponge and warm water, then cover it all over with either the following solution, powder, or soap :—

Solution. Muriate of mercury, 1 ounce; alcohol 8 ounces—mix.

Powder. Muriate of mercury, half an ounce; burnt alum, half an ounce; tanner's bark, 3 pounds; camphor, 4 ounces—mix.

Soap. Camphor, 5 ounces; arsenious acid, 2 pounds; white soap two pounds; suhcarbonate of potass, 12 ounces; powdered lime, 4 ounces—mix.

Of course this quantity applies to professed artists, smaller quantities will suffice for preserving the skin of a single bird or more.

Carpet and Curtain Cleaning.

Here is another of these little businesses that industrious men may turn to good account. A few cards distributed in the middling and upper class neighhourhoods, giving your plain name and address, with offers to heat, clean, and renovate carpets and curtains reasonahle. A pair of triangle poles, light in weight and portahle, to carry to any field or outskirt; 12 yards of small rope for your line and 2 beating sticks, is nearly all that is necessary to commence. We know of men in the suburbs of London who earn 8 shillings per day on Fridays, but every day 5 to 6 shillings. The following instructions will be found useful :—

After well beating the carpet both sides, lay it flat on the grass and well brush it, if stained with grease lay on the spot wet Fuller's earth, and when the grease is removed, again beat the spot to remove the Fuller's earth. Finally, dip a hard hrush in a weak solution of alum water, or Liquor from the raw pulp of potatoes, and well hrush it. When dry the colours will he revived. The coarse pulp of potatoes is useful for cleaning worsted or woollen curtains, tapestry, carpets, or other coarse goods. The liquor cleanses the finer kinds of silk without injury to the texture or colours. It is also useful in cleaning oil paintings, or soiled furniture. Dirty painted wainscotting is also effectually cleansed hy wetting a sponge in the liquid, and rubbing it with a little fine sand over the wainscot.

Another Mode to Clean Brussels Carpets.—Take the Brussels carpets up and shake and beat them, so as to render them perfectly free from dust. Have the floor thoroughly scoured and dry, and nail the carpet firmly down to it. If still soiled, take a pailful of clean cold water and put into it about three gills of ox-gall. Take another pail, with clean cold water only; now rub with a soft scruhbing-brush some of the ox-gall water on the carpet, which will raise a lather. When a convenient sized portion is done, wash the lather off with a clean linen cloth dipped in the clean water. Let this water be changed frequently. When all the lather has disappeared, rub the part with a clean dry cloth. After all is done, open the window to allow the carpet to dry. A carpet treated in this manner will he greatly refreshed in colour, and look like new.

HORTUS FABRIQUE FRANCAIS,

OR

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING.

This fancy art is becoming one of great magnitude, and numbers of young persons are daily employed in their manufacture. Before a young person can make herself perfect mistress of this pleasing art, she has much to learn. It is necessary to exercise much taste in their arrangement, with a just appreciation of the various shades requisite to form the delicate wreath or brilliant bouquet. A plain and simple study of Botany materially assists any one in this work, and by studying the productions of nature, will gain a great deal of knowledge. The best productions would be the result, and the English Artist soon become equal to his ingenious French neighbour, who certainly excel in this department, and consequently, commands a large amount of trade. Let the Artists of London become like the competitors of Paris and Lyons, who from their childhood have the love of flowers implanted in their breasts, and thus excel in the delicacy and accuracy of their productions, and claim fair prices for their work. English girls should emulate their French rivals, let them study this elementary principle of their art, and thus put forth better work, obtain higher wages, and secure the means of raising themselves in the social scale of respectability.

Warehouses.—You will naturally enquire how are persons to know where to apply for employment in the above business. Go to a respectable coffee house and look at the trade part of the London Directory, as also the Directories of all the large towns in England. Where you will find *Artificial Flower Makers*—take a list of them, and make personal application. It has been ascertained that upwards of 7,000 of both sexes, (the majority females,) are employed in London alone in this really profitable business. So truly profitable that whole families who have resorted to it, have soon risen beyond the pale of poverty, many to rapid and certain independence.

Very many trades employ females to assist in the manufacture of articles on the premises, amongst which may be mentioned the under.

Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, Folders, &c.—A great number of hands are employed at this work. which is permanent and remunerative —the labour consists of folding, stitching, and pasting, and may be soon learned. There are many houses in Birmingham, Manchester, and Bristol, and in London, in the neighbourhood of Paternoster-row and Fleet-street, engaged in this trade. Young people of industry are sure to get employed.

Italian Warehouses.—The duties in connection with this business consists of "putting down" potted meats, preserves, pickles, &c. The process employs various hands to perform various duties; one attends to the filling of the jars, another to the polishing, a third to the labelling, and a fourth to the closing. No great talent is necessary: industry and attention is the requisite.

To Open a Reading Room in a business thoroughfare is a respectable occupation, and, properly conducted, may be attended with much success. Engage with a respectable news agent to supply you with the following London Morning and Evening Newspapers, viz.:—The Times, Herald, Post, Daily News, Advertiser, Chronicle, Globe, and Standard; by Eight o'clock in the morning. Arrange with the Provincial agents to forward you the Newspapers from the principal Towns. Charge 1*d.* each visit. Receive Letters for gentlemen. Observe cleanliness. Have convenience for Letter Writing, with a Directory, Court Guide, Map of London, Time Tables of Railway Stations, Clergy Lists, &c.; also, a Barometer and Umbrella Stand. See to the ventilation, and at no period of the day or evening allow any smoking, as it might prove an annoyance and be thus prejudicial to your interest.

DYEING. The articles for the respective colours are only given, as the depth or shade must be at the discretion of the operator.

To Dye Black.—Logwood and green copperas are commonly used with water; but the colour is improved by first boiling the article in a decoction of galls and alder bark. If previously died a dark colour, by means of walnut peels, it will be still better.

To Dye Orange.—Carthamus; *Cinnamon* by logwood, Brazil-wood and fustic, mixed together with water.

To Dye Brown.—Walnut peels, or the bark of birch, or vellow, red, and black mixed, will give a brown.

To Dye Yellow.—Fustic chips, weld or dyer's weed, turmeric, or Dutch pink.—*Green* may be produced by mixing the requisite portion of *Blue* with either of the preceding, and water, as above.

To Dye Red.—Archil, madder, cochineal, and Brazil-wood are employed to give silk a bloom, else it is only used by itself when lilac is wanted.

To Dye Poppy, Cherry, Rose, and Flesh-colour are given to silk by means of carthamus, by keeping the article as long as it extracts colour in a solution of carthamus, with pearl-ash, in a boiling state, and as much lemon juice as gives it a fine cherry-red colour.

To Dye Scarlet.—Silk cannot be dyed a full scarlet; but a colour approaching to it may be given to silk by first dyeing it in crimson, then dyeing it with carthamus, and, lastly, yellow, without heat, *i. e.* in a cold state.

To Dye Lilac.—Archil, a root to be bought at the druggists. The colour which is very powerful, is extracted by boiling in water.

To Dye Nankeen.—Boil equal quanties of Spanish arnatto and pearl-ash in water till dissolved.

Notice.—**Olives** are made from blue, red, and brown, and by giving a greater shade of red, the slated and lavender greys are made.

Sage, Slate, and Lead Greys are made from the red and black.

Purples are made of red and blue.

To Dye Silk or Damask Red, Deep Red, and Maroon.—Take to every four yards intended to be died. a pound and half of nutgalls; boil them whole in water for two hours. shift the water and put in the silk or linen, setting it to soak for four hours, then wring it dry, and heat it in water in which alum has been dissolved; then put in a pound of Brazil powder, and a pound of green weed, and by dipping frequently into the liquor, which should be of a gentle heat, the desired colour will be obtained.

To Dye a Carnation or fine Red.—Boil two gallons of wheat and an ounce of alum in four gallons of water. Strain it through a fine sieve; dissolve a little more alum, add half a pound of cream of tartar, and three pounds of *madder* to perfect the colour, and put in the cloth, &c. at a moderate heat.

To Dye a fine Blue.—Soak white linen, silk, cloth or stuff in water; then, after wringing it out, add one pound of woad, half a pound of indigo, one ounce of alum. Give the water a gentle heat, and then dip till the required shade is obtained.

A Composition for Restoring Rusty Black Silk.

Boil logwood, and in half an hour put in the silk, and let it simmer about the same time; then take it out of the logwood liquor and dissolve a little blue vitriol and a little green copperas, according to the quantity of logwood liquor; cool the copper, and let the silk simmer half an hour, then dry the silk over a round stick or tacked in a brisk air.

Note.—These compositions can be put up in pots at 6*d.* each, and sold as the Celebrated Restoring Composition, &c.

To re-dye, or change the Colour of Clothes.

Sometimes, when garments have been well cleaned, more dyeing stuff must be added, which will afford the intended colours, and sometimes the colour already on the cloth must be discharged, and the article re-dyed

MODERATE LITERARY ACQUIREMENTS.

Highly important to Persons in Genteel Life.

WHAT an age we live in for the display of moderate literary composition! No matter of what nature, a handsome remuneration is sure to be obtained for any manuscript matter that will hit the public taste. No matter how absurd the praetical realization of the words may appear to be, so long as it partakes of the beautiful theory, and strikes home to the hearts and feelings of masses of the middling and poorer classes,—whether it is a little history published at a penny, or a song published at two shillings, whether it be a copy (with comments) of the Rev. CAIRD's popular Sermon, or a Christmas Carrol. If likely to be popular, there are publishers of general works who will readily buy your manuscript, and pay a good price for it, if likely to realise a good profit. Popular Song-writing is decidedly the first as regards remuneration,—Twenty, Forty, and as much as a Hundred and Fifty Guineas have been given for the copyright of one song. Take a glance at the career of one of our composers of popular songs (Russell) of nearly world-wide celebrity, who is rapidly making a princely fortune, by raking up old Airs, putting feeling and thrilling words to them, impressing upon the people that "the good time is coming, *only wait a little longer*," *i. e.* until he has made the fortune he so richly merits. Hundreds of others we could name had we space, who became great from mere chance.

It must strike every intelligent mind, that this is a valuable professional business that ought not to be lost sight of in this increasing musical age. Thousands of instances of first efforts that have been timidly thought failures, have led to wealth and position. TRY—Divest yourself of diffidence. TRY—Throw overboard the loadstone,—diffidence,—*and if musical*, the evening may soon arrive that will find you seated at a piano-forte with a numerous audience, not only charmed with the opportunity afforded them (particularly in towns and large villages), of hearing *a little sweet music*, with a few *pretty songs*, but *pay well for it*, thereby realising you a certain and handsome remuneration.

PROFITABLE FEMALE BUSINESSES.

FURS.—To Clean Chinchills, Musquash, Squirrel, Sable, &c.

(THAT ARE MADE UP.)

Lay the fur down, sprinkle with hot flour and sand on every part, and then brush it with a hard brush. After it is brushed, beat it with a cane; then wet a comb, and comb it out smooth, and run it down carefully with a warm iron. This will do for almost every fur but Ermine, which must be sprinkled with plaster of Paris, cold, and used in other respects as recommended above.

To treat New Furs.—Sable, Chinchills, Squirrel, Fitch, &c., should be treated as follows:—Warm a quantity of new bran in a pan, taking care that it does not burn, to prevent which it must be actively stirred. When well warmed, rub it thoroughly into the fur with the hand. Repeat this two or three times; then shake the fur, and give it another sharp brushing until free from dust. White furs, ermine, &c., may be cleaned as follows: Lay the fur on the table, and rub it well with bran made moist with warm water; rub in till quite dry, and afterwards with dry bran. The wet bran should be put on with flannel, and the dry with a piece of book muslin. The light furs, in addition to the above, should be well rubbed with magnesia, or a piece of book muslin, after the bran process. Furs are usually much improved by stretching, which may be managed as follows:—to a pint of soft water add 3 ounces of salt; with this solution sponge the inside of the skin (taking care not to wet the fur) until it becomes thoroughly saturated; then lay it carefully on a board with the fur side downwards in its natural disposition; then stretch as much as it will bear, and to the required shape, and fasten with small tacks. The drying may be quickened by placing the skin a little distance from the fire or stove.

To Preserve Furs from Moths, &c.—The best method is to hang them up in the air, never roll up or pepper the article, but beat it lightly, occasionally, with a cane, or lay camphor bags in the drawer in which they are kept.

Cleaning and Restoring Blue, Purple, and Shades from them, such as Alexandra, Prince's Garter, Violet, Royal and Navy Blue Silks.

These should be cleaned by dissolving hard white soap, as before described, adding to it a small quantity of the best pearl-ash, and if the colours are faded this will restore them. You must add more or less pearl-ash as the colour may require. Wash the silk in this liquor as you would a linen garment, then, instead of wringing, gently squeeze and sheet them. When dry, finish them with fine gum water, or isinglass, dissolved by boiling. A sponge must be dipped in this, and squeezed almost dry, and then rubbed regularly all over the wrong side, and lastly they should be either framed or pinned out. A small bit of pearl-ash should be added to the isinglass or gum water, which will preserve its brightness.

N.B.—These blues of all shades are dyed with archil, and afterwards dipped in a vat, therefore cleaning with pearl-ash restores the colour. There are some blues on silk, of a very light shade, that are dyed with chemic blue, which will not clean. These may be distinguished by their not being of a slightly reddish cast.

NOTE.—*The under are some of the London Drysalters who supply Dyers' Drugs: Messrs. Joseph & John Skilbeck*, 202, *Upper Thames Street; Mr. Henry Barnes*, 38, *Long Acre, and Upper Thames Street; Messrs. E. and J. H. Valentine*, 6, *High Street, Shoreditch; Messrs. D. Judson & Son*, 10, *Scott's Yard, Bush Lane, City, and* 85, *Bermondsey Street; and Maltby & Co., Dyers' Spirit Makers, Assembly Row, Mile End.*

How to Make Cork Swimming and Life Belts, &c.

Excellent, durable, and cheap swimming and Life Belts can be made in the following way. A yard or a yard and a quarter of strong brown or buff jean. Cut in half the long way, and folded, stitch divisions so as to form seven, eight, or nine compartments. Fill these compartments with fine cuttings of old corks or cork shavings, bought of the cork cutter's, (a basketful enough for two or three belts, can be bought for threepence). When stuffed smooth and even sew up, leaving a hem of a good breadth at both edges, to attach, by strong sewing, *boot webbing*, to form crutch and shoulder bands. Also, ilet holes at the bottom of each compartment, so as to allow the belt to drain dry after using. These belts could be sold in great numbers at the docks, to shops, and to emigrants going to the colonies, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each, and would cost about 9d. each for material, leaving an excellent profit, and in the hands of a persevering man might be made a first-class business at a trifling outlay. Thousands could be sold, as scarcely an emigrant would go to sea without one of these friends in need, for in the hour of danger all they would have to do would be to step into the crutch bands, and buckle the belt tight round the waist under the arms. Three sizes ought to be made—for youth or children, men and women, and the largest for stout persons, selling at 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or higher prices made of best material. Are very superior to air belts. They cannot get out of order, and may always be depended upon.

Herb Growing and Bottling (very profitable).

TO DRY HERBS.—Dry the gathered crop, thinly spread out, and shaded rom the sun. Tie the herbs in small bundles, and keep them compactly fressed down, and covered with white paper. Or, after drying them, put each sort into a small box, and by means of boards of the size of the interior length and width of the box, and a screw press, press the herbs into cakes or little trusses. These should be afterwards carefully wrapped up in paper, and be kept in a dry place, when they will retain their aroma perfectly. By the common mode of hanging up herbs in loose bundles, the odour soon escapes, changes the flavour and spoils by dust, &c.

TO MAKE THE HERB MIXTURE.—The aromatic flavour of herbs may be effectually preserved by drying and rubbing them to powder, to be kept in a wide-mouthed bottle well corked. For general purposes the following will be found a good mixture—equal proportions of knotted marjoram and winter savoury, with half the quantity of basil, thyme, and tarragon. These are some of the household English herbs, and when corked and labelled may be sold to grocers and oilmen by the dozen or gross. It is evident families would rather buy their herbs in this form than the old one. In the hands of a per severing man a large trade may be done in bottled herbs.

The Profitable Business of Looking Glass Manufacturing.

The enormous demand for looking glasses which grow with the increase of population, saying nothing of the many thousands that are exported to India, China, Australia, Canada, and all new settlements annually, renders this easily acquired business one of real profit.

The frames are bought by the dozen (assorted sizes in the rough) of the working *carver*, very cheap, who will gild them, if desired, equally cheap. The glass can be bought by the foot of the plate-glass dealers. The silvering (the most profitable part of the business) can be done on your own premises; the following is the plan:

In an ordinary looking-glass the reflection is derived from a film of mercury or quicksilver in contact with the hinder surface of the glass and rendered fixed by amalgamating (mixing) with a sheet of tin foil. Silvering is here not a correct term, for there is no silver employed; the process is nevertheless a highly valuable one. In the first place a large sheet of thin tin foil is unrolled, nad laid down on a perfectly flat and very smooth stone or slate table, and made to lay equally smooth with a small wooden roller. Then liquid mercury is poured on the foil, from the iron bottles in which it is imported, and made to float over the entire surface. The spotless glass, brought perfectly clean, is laid upon the mercury with a peculiar sliding movement, which suffices to remove the slight film of mercury or oxide which forms upon the surface. The glass is then entirely covered with heavy leaden weights, which could not be done with safety unless the glass and the stone were perfectly flat. After remaining a day or two in this state, with the stone slightly inclined, it is found that all the superfluous mercury has been pressed out from between the glass and the foil, and the mercury has chemically combined with the foil in such a way that both adhere firmly to the back of the glass. So great is the excellence of this process that in a well silvered glass there will not be found the smallest spot which has not its due share of reflective amalgam behind it.

Another Plan of Silvering Glass.

A coating of silver, not of tin amalgam as on the above, is deposited on glass by the following process. The plate being surrounded with a raised border of glazier's putty, is then covered with a solution of nitrate of silver, with which a little alcohol, water of ammonia, as also oils of cassia and cloves, have been mixed. The silver is precipitated by the re-action of the alcohol and oils in a metallic state. This method serves to silver small glasses very conveniently; but the cost of the precious metal, &c., precludes its application to large looking-glasses.

NOTE.—For an extended description of this business, see the Complete Carver, Gilder and Silverer, containing upwards of 70 large pages, post free, 24 penny stamps.

How to Engrave Figures on Glass.

Cover one side of a flat piece of glass (after having made it perfectly clean) with bees'-wax, and trace figures upon it with a needle, taking care that every stroke cuts completely through the wax. Next, make a border of wax all round the glass, to prevent any liquid when poured on from running off. Now take some finely powdered fluate of lime (fluor spar); strew it evenly over the glass plate (upon the waxed side) and then gently pour upon it, so as not to displace the powder, as much sulphuric acid, diluted with thrice its weight of water, as is sufficient to cover the powdered fluor spar. Let every thing remain in this state for three hours, then remove the mixture, and clean the glass by washing it with oil of turpentine, the figures which were traced through the wax will be found engraven on the glass, while the parts which the wax covered will be clear. Figures, such as a ship, crown, mitre, wheatsheaf, anchor, swan, grapes, &c., as well as letters, look very pretty on glass, and sell at a high price.

The plan to Brown Rifle Barrels.

Having been often requested to give the plan to brown the barrels of rifles, revolvers, pistols, &c., the under is the simple plan:

After the barrel is finished, to give it a brown colour it is to be rubbed over with aquafortis or spirits of salts diluted with water, and then to be laid by for a week or more till a complete coat of rust is formed. A little oil is then to be applied, and the surface being rubbed dry it is to be polished by means of a hard brush and a little bees'-wax.

Sign Board & Window Glass Writing.

This is another Business that men of perseverance may soon acquire a knowledge of, is well paid for, and deserves special attention by those out of employ, or who are only miserably paid for their talent and services. We admit many will feel or fancy the impossibility of attempting this Pursuit, not knowing how to form letters, but this difficulty may be got over easy, where there is a will, by removing from the walls large printed block letters, which may be had of every size and grade, by practice may be soon imitated sufficiently to enable you to write a board, and if at a loss for instructions to buy and mix colours, &c., our book, entitled the House Painter and Plumber, 2s., will thoroughly instruct you; also painting black letters on shop windows, so universally prized by tradesmen, to give publicity to their businesses by night, may be easily attained. The process adopted is this; dab the front or street side of the square or squares of glass, with fresh damp putty, tied in a piece of thin muslin, and while damp, sketch the outlines of your intended letters with a thin fine pointed stick, then proceed to the inside of the window, and paint in the letters with thick black paint or blue, or green, as may be fancied. The letters you are painting will of course, appear backwards, afterwards clean off the putty from the front, and allow the letters to dry well. You can then putty ball the back of the glass over letters as well, to form an imitation of ground glass, by night as well as by day, they show very conspicuously, and highly please the shopkeeper who employs you. The price charged in London for this letter is three-halfpence the inch for a 3-inch letter and above; and two pence an inch for a 2-inch letter and under. Eight to ten shillings a day can be realized at this work, and if the letters are well-formed, recommendation will bring you plenty of Jobs.

Miscellaneous Little Businesses,

TO MAKE THE UNFERMENTED BREAD.—Take three pounds of wheat meal; half an ounce, of muriatic acid; half an ounce of carbonate of soda; water enough to make it of a proper consistence. For white bread four pounds of flour; half an ounce of (avoirdupois) muriatic acid; half an ounce (avoirdupois) carbonate soda; water about a quart. The way of making the bread in small quantities is as follows,—First mix the soda and flour well together by rubbing in a pan then pour the acid into the water, and mix well by stirring. Mix altogether to the required consistence, and bake in a hot oven immediately. The gain from this method of baking is very great: the three pounds of wheat meal make five pounds and a half of excellent light bread; and four pounds of seconds flour make six pounds of excellent light bread. It keeps moist longer than bread made with yeast, is far more preferred, sells at the same price, is sweet and digestible. This is especially reccommended to persons who suffer from indigestion, who will find the above named bread invaluable.

NOTE.—For a young couple about to start in a business, this is a pretty certain one requiring very little capital.

TO ACCOMPLISH CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORK.

This is an elegant, easy and profitable art. Take yellow witherd leaves, dissolve gum, black paint, copal varnish, &c. Any articles may be ornamented with these simple materials, such as side-board ornaments, tea caddies, flower-pots, fire-screens, screens of all descriptions, work-boxes, &c. Select perfect leaves, dry and press them between the leaves of books; rub the surface of the article to be ornamented with fine emery paper, then give it a coat of fine black paint, which should be procured already mixed at a colour-shop. When dry, rub smooth with pumice-stone, and give two other coats. Dry. Arrange leaves in any manner and variety, according to taste. Gum the leaves on the under side, and press them on the places you have arranged. Then dissolve some isinglass in hot water and brush it over the work. Dry. Give three coats of thin copal varnish, allowing ample time for each coat to dry. Articles thus ornamented last for years, and are very amusing, pleasing, and profitable.

THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

OR HOW TO TAKE PORTRAITS.

In presenting the following Instructions respecting the Art of taking Photographic Portraits, we beg to inform you that it is essentially requisite that cleanliness should be strictly observed. You must keep your Chemicals, Glasses, Dusters, &c., perfectly clean, changing your waters every morning, and your dusters must not be washed with soap, but you may use a little soda, taking great care to rinse them well afterwards with cold spring water; should any of your Chemicals become muddy or dirty, you must filter them through Paper made for the purpose (by means of a Glass Tundish). Your Bath must be always kept covered, except when using it, in order to keep the dirt out and prevent it getting spoiled; as it is the most expensive part of the process you will do well by attending to it, as one Bath, with care, will last 2 months. We will now impart the Instructions, which, if you follow carefully, a few hours will be sufficient to make you thoroughly perfect, and you will obtain a correct and beautifully clear Portrait.

THE DARK HOUSE.

The first thing you do is to form your Dark House. A Dark Cupboard will be the best, in the Door of which cut out a piece about a foot square, and insert a pane of Yellow Glass, or, which answers the same purpose, bright Yellow calico doubled, nailed over, taking great care that no other light obtain access, then on the shelf, place your Bath and Dipper in the middle, and at one side your Developing, on the other side you Fixing; then get two washing mugs filled with clean spring water, the one to wash your Portraits after Developing, the other after Fixing; your Dark House is then complete.

To Make the Developing.—3 drachms of Photosulphate of iron; 11 ounces of Water; 3 drachms of Glecial Acetic Acid; 1½ drachm of Alcohol. Put into a 12-ounce Bottle.

To Make the Bath.—3 drachms of Nitrate of Silver; 6 ozs. of Water distilled. Put into a 6-ounce Bottle.

Glasses.—These can be obtained ready cut at any of the glass cutters; the small size, 1s. 6d. per gross; the second size, 3s. per gross; the third size, 3s. 6d. per gross, and larger in proportion.

To Make the Fixing.—3 drachms of Cynide; 11 ozs. of Water. Put into a 12 oz. bottle.

The Collodion.—Ramsden's is the best, which you can obtain of any Photographic Chemist at 6d. per ounce; White Varnish at 2d. per ounce; Black Varnish, 6d. per bottle; Colours, 5d. per bottle; Brushes from 1d. each; the whole you can obtain at any Artists' Colour Shops, in any Town in the Kingdom.

After you have obtained the above, with your Camera, you are then ready

To Take the Portrait.

First get as large a calico sheet as you possibly can obtain, nail it tight to the wall where there is the best light, place your Sitter against it on a chair, and put two boards or calico over head, so as to prevent the Sitter's hair taking white, then place your Camera at a distance according to the size Portrait you are going to take, as the nearer you go with your Camera the larger the Portrait you get; after all is in readiness, commence then to clean your glass, which do well, and after you are sure it is perfectly clean and free from grease, take hold of it at one corner and pour your Collödion eveuly all over the glass, allowing it to run back into the bottle at the bottom corner, go immediately to your Dark House, and put the glass into the bath, where let it remain a minute or so, then see that your Sitter is ready and take the focus, which is done by means of a small screw in your Lens, when that is done to your satisfaction, and you can see your object clearly on the ground glass, go back to your Dark House, take out your glass and place it in your Dark Slide, then take your Ground Glass Slide out, and insert your Dark Slide, pull up your inside Dark Slide, take off the cap and expose according to the light

[Continued on.

—time will vary from 10 to 20 seconds, when done put on the cap, push down the inside slide, take out your dark slide, and go directly to your dark house, open the door of your slide, take out the glass, lay hold of the corner, and pour a little Developing on it and let it remain half a minute; you will then see the outline of the Portrait; then wash well up and down in the water, afterwards pour on a little Fixing, when you will see the white film disappear, then wash well in the other water, you have then a nice clear Portrait; you can then take it and dry it, and while your glass is warm, pour white varnish on in the same manner as you did your Collodion; be sure to keep it on the fire until dry, then it is ready for colouring, which you do with dry colours and dry brushes, as the colours will all adhere, and your Portrait will last any length of time with care; you have now only to black varnish the back and dry it again, afterwards frame it.

We have now given you Instructions, which, if followed out correctly, in a few hours you will be thoroughly perfect, and you can commence without future expense to you for learning this Profitable Art, that will realize a Guinea a day profit.

NOTICE. *For further and full Instructions and cost of the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c., we respectfully refer you to the Illustrated Book of Photography, Post Free, One Shilling, or 12 Penny Post Stamps, sent per return mail.*

Miscellaneous Little Businesses.

HOW TO MAKE ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.—A quantity of plaster of Paris is soaked in a solution of alum, baked in an oven, and ground to a powder and kept in a dry place, it is then used as wanted, by being mixed with water similar to plaster; it sets into an exceedingly hard composition and takes a high polish. It may be mixed with various coloured minerals or ochres, to represent the various beautiful fantastic streaks in marbles, and is one of the rarest and most valuable arts that can be adopted.—Vases, Pillars, Tablets, Flower Boxes, &c., look beautiful made thus.

HOW TO MAKE SEALING-WAX VARNISH.—For fancy tin-metal and other work, this has, of late years, been much used, and if well applied, and the wax good, will be a very good imitation of India japan The method of making the varnish or japan is very easy, being simply reducing the wax to coarse powder, and pouring the best spirits of wine on it in a bottle, and letting it gradually dissolve without heat, shaking the bottle occasionally till it is all dissolved. A two ounce stick of the best wax will be enough for a quarter of a pint of spirits. Recollect that much depends on the goodness of the sealing wax; and that you may vary the colour of the varnish by using different coloured wax. As this varnish dries very quickly, it should not be made until it is wanted for use.

THE GERMAN METHOD OF BLACKING LEATHER.—Take two pounds of the bark of elder, and the same quantity of the pieces of rust of iron; steep them in two gallons of river water, and put them in a cask or earthern vessel closely stopped. After it has thus stood two months, put to the liquid, when well pressed out, a pound of powdered nut-galls, and a quarter of a pound of copperas; and then after stirring it over a good fire, press out the liquid, with which the leather is to be three or four times brushed over, when it becomes of an excellent and most durable black.—Basils and other cheap skins constituting leather of any sort can be blackened by this method and will be found profitable.

[*Miscellaneous Businesses Continued.*

How to make Tallow Candles.

The Profit on which is about 100 per Cent.

If men with a little money are at a loss to know how to work it profitably in a never-failing business without loss, they are advised to make candles, which will always be preferred to Lamps, however great their improvement, simply on account that the latter necessitates time and trouble daily in trimming, while the former is ready for instant use. The following is the plan adopted by candle makers:—

It is generally known that candles are made in two different ways, either by dipping or moulding. The tallow is first all melted, and separated from any impurities or foreign substances which may happen to be mixed with it. This process the workmen call *rendering*.

The first thing done in making a candle, is to prepare the *wick*. This is made of cotton finely spun; and the number of threads used is varied according to the proposed thickness of the wick. Being cut to the proper length, the wick is drawn between the finger and thumb, with a little melted tallow, in order to smooth down any projecting fibres of cotton, which would cause the candle to burn irregularly. This is called *dressing*.

The tallow, being melted in boilers, is carefully poured, with small buckets or ladles, into the dipping-mould which is a vessel about three feet long, two feet broad, and of the same depth; but, of course, it may be made larger or smaller. It is lined with lead, and raised upon a frame at a convenient height for the candle maker. In cold weather, when the tallow cools and congeals too quickly, a chafing-dish, or similar contrivance is placed under the dipping mould. It is filled with warm water, upon the top of which the tallow floats, being lighter, as you know, than that fluid.

The workman now suspends a number of wicks upon small rods; and taking several of these in his hand, dips the wicks, by this means, carefully into the tallow: on raising them a portion of the tallow adheres, and the rods being then hung upon a frame to cool, this portion quickly congeals. The dipping is repeated, and a new portion of tallow adheres, and so on, until the candle has acquired the requisite thickness. Instead of dipping with the hand, however, in manufactories of any extent, that action is imitated by machinery. To one end of a long lever is attached a wooden frame, on which the rods with the wicks, (the broaches,) are arranged. The opposite end of the lever has a counter-balancing weight. That extremity of the lever to which the frame is fixed is immediately above the dipping-mould, and the lever is so balanced, that the wicks may be lowered into the liquid by a slight pressure of the hand, and rise when that pressure is removed. This kind of apparatus is still farther improved upon by a horizontal wheel, which consists of an upright shaft, with twelve arms placed horizontally, and at equal distances. A frame, which supports six rods, or more, if wished, having each eighteen wicks, is suspended from the extremity of each arm. The wheel is moved round by the workmen, and each frame as it comes in succession over the dipping mould, is pressed down, so as to immerse the wicks in the tallow. The cooling takes place during the revolution of the wheel.

The candle mould is a hollow cylinder, generally made of pewter, open at the extremities, and well polished internally. A small cup, of the same metal, is soldered at the top of the mould, and through a hole in the cup the end of the wick is drawn. A number of moulds are fixed in a frame the upper surface of which forms a shallow trough. The wicks are introduced with a hooked wire, passed through the mould; and when it is drawn to the other extremity of the mould, it is kept stretched, and fair in the centre, by means of a cross wire passed through the loop. The melted tallow is then introduced into the trough by means of a stopcock; and when the moulds are completely filled, the frames are set aside to cool. When the tallow has quite congealed, the candles are drawn out of the moulds. Wax, sperm, composite, &c., are made similar.

How to Manufacture Vinegar, cheap and good

The best vinegar, as everybody knows, is sold retail at 10*d.* per quart. It is surprising this business (yielding a profit of nearly 300 per cent.) should remain in so few hands. The under methods show clearly that vinegar can be made at 2½*d.* per quart, or 10*d.* per gallon, and sell wholesale at 2*s.* 2*d.* per gallon. Persons can make any small quantities in like proportion.

To every gallon of water put a pound of coarse Lisbon sugar; let the mixture be boiled and skimmed so long as any scum arises. Then let it be poured into proper vessels, and when it is as cool as beer when worked let a warm toast, rubbed over with yeast, be put to it. Let it work about twenty-four hours, and then put it into an iron-hooped cask, and fixed either near a constant fire or where the summer sun shines the greater part of the day; in this situation it should not be closely stopped up, but a slate, or something similar, laid on the bung-hole to keep out the dust and insects. At the end of about three months (sometimes less) it will be clear and fit for use and may be racked off. The longer it is kept after it is bottled the better it will be. If the vessel containing the liquor is to be exposed to the sun's heat the best time to begin making it is in April or May.

To make Vinegar from the Vinegar Plant.

The vinegar plant is often made by farmers and cottagers, as by making use of it they are able to obtain a good useful vinegar at the cost of about 1*d.* per quart. The process is as follows. Dissolve half a pound of moist sugar, or for highly-coloured vinegar half a pound of treacle in three quarts of soft water. Put this mixture into a wide-mouthed jar, and the vinegar plant with it; cover the mouth of the jar either with white paper pricked full of holes with a pin, or with a thin piece of gauze. Let it remain in a warm room or corner of the house for about five weeks when the process will be completed and the vinegar fit for use. During the process the plant, if it is a good sound one, will grow considerably both in diameter and thickness, floating on the surface of the liquor, and when taken out a young plant will be found adhering to the under surface of the old one. This young one will be nearly as large as the old one, but much thinner, and must be carefully separated from its parent, and set to work by itself in a separate jar. The old plant also may be safely set to work once or twice more, and will produce a young plant each time.

NOTE.—When the vinegar plant is used it should have a small wooden raft, made of deal, in the form of a cross, to float on, for if it sinks it will perish.

To Make a Vinegar Plant.

Take four ounces of sugar, and half a pound of treacle; simmer them in three quarts of water till dissolved. Then put the mixture in a large basin or jar; cover it over, and set it in some warm corner. In about six weeks look at it, and a thick, tough, fleshy substance will be found floating on the top, which is the vinegar plant. Take it and put on the mixture, as recommended in the above recipe. The first mixture will turn to vinegar, but it will not be so good as it would be with a plant put on it at first. The young plant, which will be found adhering to the old one, is the scum arising from the fermentation of the mixture, and in this way thousands of plants might be made, and as many hogsheads of very good vinegar. The vinegar is better if bottled and kept for some time.

How to make the Government or Indelible Writing Ink.

The following recipe has been found to resist successfully all the chemical agencies usually employed to obliterate writings.

Take shell-lac two ounces, borax one ounce, distilled or rain water eighteen ounces; boil the whole in a closely covered tin vessel, stirring it with a small stick until well mixed. Filter when cold through a single sheet of blotting paper. Then mix one ounce of mucilage of gum acacia (prepared by dissolving one ounce of gum in two ounces of water), and add pulverized indigo and lamp black *ad libitum*. Boil the whole in a covered vessel, and stir until well mixed; then stir again occasionally when cooling, leaving it until the excess of indigo and lamp black subside; after which bottle for use.

The Art of Gilding Steel Jewellery, or Iron of any sort.

Dissolve in aqua regia, with the assistance of a little heat, as much gold as will fully saturate it; then, adding cream of tartar, form it into a paste. Any bright piece of steel or iron, being first wetted with water or saliva and then rubbed with this paste, will be instantly gilded in a beautiful manner; after which it is to be washed with cold water. If a thicker coat of gold be desired gold leaf may be laid on and burnished hard, when it will adhere to the first gilding; and, if the nature of the thing gilded will admit of heat by warming it but not so as to become red-hot, and then burnishing it, any thickness of gilding may be easily added.

An Excellent Composition for gilding Brass or Silver.

Take two ounces of gum-lac, two ounces of karabe or yellow amber, forty grains of dragon's blood in tears, half a drachm of saffron, and forty ounces of good spirits of wine; infuse and digest the whole in the usual manner, and afterwards strain it through a linen cloth; when the varnish is used the piece of silver or brass must be heated before it is applied: by this means it will assume a gold colour, which is cleaned, when soiled, with a little warm water.

The above receipts, if adopted, will be found of great value. They cost the author ten guineas to procure to add to the number of these excellent money-making businesses.

The plan to Tin Iron Saucepans, Kettles, &c.

Metal to be tinned must be cleansed, if new work, by putting it in a pickle (a mixture of sulphuric acid and water), then scoured with sand and cleansed in water; but if old, the pickle should be a mixture of muriatic acid and water. It is then ready for tinning. The article should be placed on the fire, and sufficient heat applied to melt the tin. Care should be taken that too great a heat should not be applied, or the article will be burned. It must be rubbed well with a piece of sal ammoniac placed between two wires, likewise some powder sprinkled upon it to keep the metal from oxidating. Apply the tin, wipe it over with a piece of tow, then the work is finished.

To Make the India-rubber Liquid.

When once it was discovered that india-rubber could be dissolved in petroleum, in naphtha, or in oil of turpentine, it was speedily seen that a new and extensive sphere of utility was given to it. The coarsest pieces as imported, the waste from the kneading operations, and the parings and cuttings from other manufacturing operations, are placed in a close iron vessel, to which the liquid solvent is added. A brisk agitation is kept up, and the heat thereby generated in the elastic india-rubber warms the liquid and increases its solvent power until at length the whole is dissolved. This operation is conducted on a somewhat extensive scale; for the iron vessel is large enough to contain more than half a ton of india-rubber, which requires three days of constant agitation for complete solution. The liquid thus produced has a consistency which fits it to be used as a waterproofing medium, or as a cement, or for many other purposes which the sagacity and self-interest of manufacturers have enabled them to discover.

NOTE.—For further particulars, see the business of a Water Proofer, given in another part of these series of businesses.

To Make Novel Chimney Ornaments.

White chimney ornaments of varied shapes, or fantastically disposed, may be obtained from a solution of alum, thus: half a pound of alum to every pint of water which may be necessary for the entire submersion of the article to be heated; put the same into a saucepan or other vessel adapted to the size and shape of the article, say a stone, a small vase, or a bit of cinder from coal, either of such will form a very pretty ornament. Suspend it by a string in the centre of the solution, place the vessel over the fire, and boil for an hour or more according to the quantity, and the material will come forth with pleasing coruscations resembling spar or petrifaction. These are sold at the watering places in the summer at 3*d*., 6*d*., and 1*s*., to take to London as mementos, and are held in great esteem.

BEST LAVENDER WATER.

Procure rectified spirits of wine half a pint, also the essential oil of lavender 3 drachms, essence of bergamot 20 drops, musk 2 grains: add the whole together in a marble mortar, adding gradually 2 ounces of soft water; great care must be taken to stir the whole well while adding the water; let it stand closely covered for three or four hours, then filter it through blotting paper and it will be ready for use.

Note.—If the above directions are strictly attended to, a lavender water of a superior description is obtained to that generally sold.

The English Circassian Cream.

To half a pound of clarified pork lard, add 4 ounces of beef marrow; when cooling, add one ounce of essence of bergamot, half an ounce of essence of lemon, and 3 drops of the oil of thyme: stir all well together while cooling, and put into pots before cold. Pots at 6d. each are sold, or to the trade at 4s. 6d. per doz.

The Celebrated Odonto for the Teeth.

Well boil and skim one pound of honey, and while boiling add a quarter of a pound of bole armoniac, one ounce of dragon's blood, one ounce of the oil of sweet almonds, half an ounce of the oil of cloves, 8 drops of the essence of bergamot, and a gill of honey water: mix well together and put up for use. Put this up in 6d. pots.

Pomade Divine.

To one pound of mutton suet add a quarter of a pound of beef marrow, one ounce of white wax, three quarters of an ounce of bergamot, a quarter of an ounce of essence of lemons, a quarter of an ounce of oil of lavender, and a quarter of an ounce of majorum: add the scents while cooling.—Make up in 6d. pots.

English Eau de Cologne.

To a pint and a half of rectified spirits of wine add 2 ounces of spirit of rosemary, 2 drachms of essence of bergamot, half a drachm of essence of lemons, one drachm of neroly, and one drachm of essence of ambergris: filter well, let stand seven days, and occasionally well agitate. Bottle in long-necked bottles, and well cork it. Put on a pretty label and sell at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

A Beautiful Lip Salve. (To prepare.)

Take a quarter of a pound of hard marrow from the marrow bone, and melt it over a slow fire. As it dissolves, pour the liquid marrow into a pipkin, then add to it an ounce of spermaceti, 12 raisins stoned, and a small portion of alkanet root, sufficient to colour it well. Simmer these ingredients over a slow fire for ten minutes, then strain the whole through muslin, and while warm, stir into it a teaspoonful of the balsam of Peru. Pour it into the boxes in which it is to remain, it will then become hard and fit for use. By adding a few drops of otto of roses to this while just warm, it becomes the celebrated "Otto of Rose Lip Salve." It is sold in round china pots at 1s., or if kept in a jar to retail, in pill boxes in small quantities for 1d. or 2d. as may be asked for.

Hair Dye—Dark Brown,

Is a strong decoction of green walnut peel, the liquor from which applied by means of a nail or tooth brush, after the hair is thoroughly cleansed. This is, decidedly, the most innocent of any preparation, but is not strictly permanent: it will require a repetition at least once a month to preserve an apparent natural dark brown.

THE WARDROBE SHOP,
HOW TO ESTABLISH ONE PROFITABLY.

This business, to a person of energy and tact, is without doubt, one of the best money getting of the present day. In London all who are engaged in the ladies' and gentlemen's wardrobe buying and selling are rising in affluence—many began with a few shillings. There are openings for hundreds of such shops in the different cities and towns of the united kingdom. The plans adopted are to forward your circular to valets, butlers, housekeepers, and ladies'maids, and advertise to purchase ladies and gentlemen's left off wearing apparel. It is a known fact that what is bought for five shillings is generally sold again for twenty shillings, thereby realizing 300 per cent. The under plans for restoring ladies' and gentlemen's left off dresses, coats, &c., will be found valuable.

Grease are the substances which form the greater part of simple stains. They give a deep shade to the ground of the cloth; they continue to spread for several days; they attract the dust and retain it so strongly, that it is not removable by the brush; and they eventually render the stain lighter coloured upon dark ground, and of a disagreeable grey tint upon a pale or light ground. The general principle of cleansing all spots, consists in applying to them a substance which shall have a stronger affinity for the matter composing than this has for the cloth, and which shall render them soluble in some liquid solution, such as water, spirits, oil of turpentine, &c. Alkali would seem to be proper in this point of view, as they are the most powerful solvents of grease; but they act too strongly upon silk and wool, as well as change too powerfully the colours of dyed stuffs, to be safely applicable in removing stains. The best substances for this purpose are soap, chalk, Fuller's earth, soap stone (French chalk). These should be merely diffused through a little water into a thin paste, spread upon the stain and allowed to dry. The spot requires now to be merely brushed. Ox-gall and yolk of eggs have the property of dissolving fatty bodies without affecting, perceptibly, the texture or colours of cloth, and therefore may be applied with advantage. The ox-gall should be purified, to prevent its greenish tint from removing the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of the whites. The volatile oil of turpentine will take out only recent stains; for which purpose it ought to be previously purified by distillation over quick lime. Wax, resin, turpentine, pitch, and all resinous bodies in general, form stains of greater or less adhesion, which may be dissolved out by pure alcohol. The juices of fruits, and the coloured juices of all vegetables in general deposit on clothes marks in their peculiar hues. Stains of wine, mulberries, black currants, &c., will yield only to soaping with the hand followed by fumigating with sulphurous acid; but this latter process is inadmissible with delicate coloured stuffs and cloths. Iron mould or rust stains must be taken out almost instantaneously with a strong solution of oxalic acid. If the stain is recent, cream of tartar will remove it if not very deep.

To Clean Black Clothes.

First proceed to brush the dirt out of the clothes, remove the grease from the collar, &c., with a brush or sponge and warm water, soap and oil of turpentine; boil 1 ounce of ground logwood a few minutes in one quart of water, and add a small piece of soda. Strain the logwood, lay the clothes on a table, and brush them well with hot liquid all over, till they are well wet; brush them well with hot water, on the surface of which, put a few drops of olive oil; care must be taken not to have too much oil on the surface at once; when wasted have a few drops more. This operation must be done uniformly, and in direction to the nap or grain of the cloth. Hang them up to dry, and they will be a beautiful black, particularly if the grain of the cloth is not worn off, and will have all the appearance of new clothes.

PROFITABLE FEMALE BUSINESSES.

[CONTINUED.]

CLEANING STRAW BONNETS

To clean, should be well soaked in cold water two hours; then wash and brush with soda and soap, rinse in a pail of water with half a teaspoon of salts and sorrel, half dry it, and then wash it again in clean water and salts of sorrel; stiffen it with paste or size; put in a stove for two hours, and then block out. Leghorns should be cleaned as above, but be careful not to put too much stiffening on them.

ANOTHER MODE.

They may be washed with soap and water, rinsed in clear water, and dried in the air; then wash them over with the white of an egg well beaten; remove the wire before washing. Old straw bonnets may be picked to pieces, and put together for children, the head parts being cut out.

BLEACHING STRAW BONNETS.

Wash them in pure water, scrubbing them with a brush; then put them into a box in which has been set a saucer of burning sulphur, then cover them up, so that the fumes may bleach them.

DYEING STRAW BONNETS, &c.

To Dye Bonnets Brown.—Take about 2 ounces of peach wood, and one quarter of a pound of madder; mix well together in cold water; throw in say 3 gallons of water into a copper and let it boil; then put in the bonnets with the peach wood and madder, and allow to boil for about an hour. Have a pailful of boiling water ready, to which add a quarter of a pound of copperas, and put the bonnets in five minutes as the depth of brown required. The quantity given above is sufficient for a dozen bonnets. The bonnets should be carefully washed in warm water with a hard brush before putting in the copper. After taking out of the water, brush them and hang them before the fire to dry. Then block them.

Black.—Steep them in chamber lye all night, then wash them with warm water. Throw into a copper with about 3 gallons of boiling water; put in about half a pound of logwood, and a quarter of a pound of copperas in small quantities at a time, and let the bonnets remain in the water all night; take out, brush, hang up to dry, then block off.

Puce.—Logwood itself, used as above, will produce this colour.

Green.—Ebony chips will give this colour, only new straw will take it; but for old bonnets, boil them in alum, and then dip them into a solution of indigo, mixed with any yellow dye until a light or dark green is obtained.

Pink.—Immerse in the acetate of alumina, and then with the coloring of a pink saucer.

To Clean Ribbons.

Take a clean sponge; dip in camphine (having previously stretched the ribbon on a board) and pass along the ribbon, and the dirt will at once disappear, if the article has not previously been wet. Stiffen when dry with a little size, and iron over, (See Scouring.)

Drawn Bonnets can be cleaned by the same prosess as Silk Ribbons.

A Black Varnish for Old Straw or Chip Hats.

Take best black sealing wax, half an ounce; rectified spirits of wine, 2 ounces; powder the sealing wax, and put it, with the spirit of wine, into a 4-oz. phial; digest them in a sand heat, or near a fire. till the wax is dissolved; lay it on warm with a fine soft hair brush before a fire, or in the sun. It gives a good stiffness to old straw hats, and a beautiful gloss equal to new, and resists wet. If the hats are very brown, they may be brushed over with writing ink, and dried before the varnish is applied.

EASY MODE OF CLEANING KID GLOVES.

Realizing 10s. a Day.

Commence by putting your gloves on a glove stick, and wash them all over with a piece of flannel dipped in camphine, which can be bought at 6d. per pint, at any of the ordinary colour shops, which, after washing, are wrung tightly, blown into, and pinned up to dry. To free them from smell, place them at a moderate distance before a fire two hours. At any season, 100 pairs may be cleaned by one person at 3d. a pair daily.

To Clean French Kid Gloves.—Put the gloves on your hands and wash them, as if you were washing your hands, in some spirits of turpentine, until quite clean; then hang them up in a warm place, or where there is a current of air, and all smell of the turpentine will be removed. This method is practised in Paris, and since its introduction into this country, thousands of pounds have been gained by it.

To Dye Kid Gloves Black.—Take one table spoonful of iron liquor and mix with two table spoonsful of water. Rub well on with a sponge. After the iron liquor has been well rubbed on, hang up, when dry take them down; after which take a clean sponge, and dip it in a decoction of logwood, and rub on the gloves. Again hang them up to dry. Oil them with sweet oil, stretch out and hang them up to dry.

To Dye Leather Gloves York Tan.—Leather gloves may be died to resemble York Tan, Limerick, &c., by the following method:—Steep saffron in boiling soft water for about twelve hours; sew up the top of the gloves to prevent staining the insides, and then wet them with a sponge or soft brush dipped in the above liquid. The quantity of saffron must be varied according to the colour required.

To Dye Gloves Nankeen.—Steep saffron in boiling hot water for about twelve hours; sew up the tops of the gloves to prevent the dye staining the insides, then wet them over with a sponge dipped in the liquid. A tea-cup full of dye will do a pair of gloves.

To Dye Gloves Purple.—Boil 4 ounces of logwood, and 2 ounces of roche alum in 3 pints of soft water till half wasted, strain, and let it cool. Sew up the tops, go over the outsides with a sponge or brush twice; then rub off the loose dye with a coarse cloth. Beat up the white of an egg, and rub it over the leather with a sponge. Vinegar will remove the stain from the hands.

To Dye Gloves the Favorite Orange.—Anatto and tumeric boiled in a little water will produce a deep orange; a little lemon juice added will increase its brightness and give it a lemon tint.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF FEATHERS.

To Clean White Feathers.—Wash them well in soft water with white soap and blue; rub them through very clean white paper, beat them on the paper, shake them before the fire, dry them in the air, and afterwards curl them.

How to Curl them.—Heat them gently before the fire, then with the back of a knife or other blunt instrument applied to the feathers, they will be found easily to curl.

To Dye them Black.—Procure a quarter of an ounce of ground logwood, and one nut gall, also a quarter of a teaspoon of shumac. Mix the three in a pint of boiling water and throw over the feathers, this will create an excellent black. Be careful the water is not too hot when used.

Note—The original pure white can never be actually restored, so we subjoin the simplest method of artificially tinging them.

Gray.—This colour may be produced by sprinkling ink reduced by water to any shade.

Yellow—Tumeric will give a fine yellow, which may be brightened by lemon juice, reduced by water as above.

GREEN.—Liquid blue added to tumeric, gives a green.

BUFF.—A little Anatto boiled in water, add according to shade, pearl ash

BLUE.—Liquid blue, applied solely, will yield a fine tint of the same colour—a little of the red sold in saucers added to the blue, produces purple.

ARTIFICIAL CHELTENHAM WATER.—*Chalybeate spring.*

Take—Sulphate of Soda (Glauber Salts) ... ... Two drachms
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts) ... Two scruples
Carbonate of Soda crystallized ... ... Two scruples
Common Salt ... ... Two drachms
Sulphate of Iron (Green Vitriol) ... ... Twelve grains

Mix, and dissolve in three pints of warm water, after which place in a cool situation. The above will fill six soda water bottles. Sold at 6d. per bottle.

ARTIFICIAL CHELTENHAM WATER.—*Pure saline spring.*

Take—Sulphate of Soda (Glauber Salts) ... ... Two scruples
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts) ... One scruple
Common Salt ... ... Two scruples

Mix, and dissolve in one pint of water. This quantity is usually taken in three doses.

ARTIFICIAL BUXTON WATER.—*Warm sulphur spring.*

Take—Bicarbonate of Soda... ... ... Two scruples
Sulphate of Soda ... ... Three scruples
Sulphate of Magnesia ... ... One scruple
Chloride of Sodium ... ... Two scruples
Sulphuret of Sodium ... ... One scruple

Mix, and dissolve in a quart of warm water, and will fill four soda water bottles. Usually sold at 6d. per bottle.

ARTIFICIAL HARROWGATE WATER.—*Chalybeate spring.*

Take—Chloride of Sodium (Common Salt) ... Four drachms
Chloride of Calcium (Muriate of Lime) crystallized ... ... Two scruples
Chloride of Magnesium, crystallized ... One scruple
Sulphate of Soda... ... ... Four grains
Bicarbonate of Soda ... ... Two scruples
Protochloride of iron ... ... Eight grains
Water ... ... One gallon

Dissolve the Bicarbonate of Soda in half the water, the other Salts in the remainder, and mix the two solutions together. This quantity will fill eighteen soda water bottles. Sold at 6d. per bottle.

ARTIFICIAL HARROWGATE WATER.—*Sulphur spring.*

Take—Chloride of Sodium (Common Salt) ... One ounce
Chloride of Calcium ... ... Two and a half drachms
Chloride of Magnesium ... ... One and a half drachm
Bicarbonate of Soda ... ... Half an ounce
Sulphuret of Sodium... ... ... Two drachms
Water ... ... One gallon

Dissolve the Sulphuret of Sodium in half the water, and the other Salts in the remainder, and mix the two solutions together. This will fill 18 bottles

ARTIFICIAL CHALYBEATE WATER.—*Brighton.*

Take—Sulphate of iron (Green vitriol) ... ... Three grains
Chloride of calcium ... ... Six grains
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom salts) ... Two grains
Bicarbonate of Soda ... ... Six grains
Water ... ... One quart

Mix the salts, and dissolve in the water.—This will fill four bottles.

To make Seidlitz Powders.

Take Tartrate of Soda 1½ drachm, Carbonate of Soda 1½ scruple. Mix, and put it in a blue paper; Tartaric Acid, 35 grains, to be put into white paper. For half a pint of water, and drank while in a state of effervescence.

Another Method.

Tartrate of Soda 12 ozs., Carbonate of Soda, 4 ozs., Tartaric Acid 3½ ozs., Loaf Sugar, 1 lb., all in fine powder. Dry each article separately by a gentle heat, and add 20 drops of Essence of Lemon. Mix well, pass it through a sieve, and put it immediately into a bottle in a dry state. A dessert spoonfull to a tumbler of water.

Ærated Soda Powder.

Carbonate of Soda 30 grains, to be put into blue paper, Tartaric Acid, 25 grains in white paper. Dissolve each separately in half a glass of spring water, and drink immediately as Seidlitz Powders.

Midgeley's Soda Powder (*Medicinal*).

In blue paper put 30 grains of Carbonate of Soda; in white paper 25 grains of Tartaric Acid, and ½ grain of Tartarised Antimony.

Effervescing Acidulated Water.

Procure—Tartaric Acid in Crystals.

Carbonate of Soda	1 oz.
White Sugar	1 lb.
Water	1 gallon.

Dissolve the Sugar and Soda in the Water, fill your bottles with it, then put into each bottle 40 grains of the Acid in Crystals; cork each bottle immediately, and tie it down. A very refreshing draught. Sold at 3d.

Syrup of Lemons, or Lemonade.

Take—Citric Acid	½ oz.
Lemon peel	1 oz.
White Sugar	4 lbs.
Water	4 pints.

Boil the Sugar and Lemon peel in the water, gently, for half an hour, or until it becomes a thick syrup; take off any scum that rises; when nearly cool, add the acid. Mix with hot or cold water, according to the season, and it will be found very refreshing. Sold at 2d. per bottle.

Lime Juice Syrup,

From the fresh fruit, a perfect luxury, forms a most delicious and invigorating draught, for the delicate or invalid, and of special service in gout, fevers, rheumatism, and affections of the skin. Prepared as Lemonade.

Syrup of Mulberries.

Juice of Mulberries...	1 lb.
Loaf Sugar	2 lbs.

Boil gently for a quarter of an hour and take off the scum; and bottle when cool. A small wine glass full in a tumbler of cold water, is very cooling and refreshing.

Syrup of Cloves.

Put a quarter of a pound of Cloves to a quart of boiling water, cover close, set it over a fire, and boil gently half an hour, then drain, and add to a quart of liquor two pounds of loaf sugar. Clear it with the whites of two eggs beaten up with cold water, and let it simmer till it is a strong syrup. Preserve it in bottles well corked. Cinnamon or Mace may be prepared in the same way.

What Indigestion really is.

It consists in an irregular appetite, a sudden and transient distension of the stomach, eructations of various kinds, palpitation of the heart and heartburn, pain in the region of the stomach, perhaps vomiting, rumbling noise in the bowels, and frequently costiveness or diarrhœa; a long train of nervous symptoms, frightful dreams, &c., are also frequent attendants on indigestion.

Among the *causes* that produce this tormenting dyspepsia may be enumerated intense study, want of sufficient exercise, particularly in town residences, excess in spirituous liquors, late hours, &c. Alone it never proves fatal, but it is the fruitful source of many other disorders. This complaint has its seeds sown very frequently in early childhood from the exhibition of calomel. Another fruitful source is the sedentary mode of living practised of late years; late hours and decreased open air exercise may be also named as producing general chronic debility, and a decreased power of digestion.

In aiming to cure this disease, the first step to be taken is to remove such habits as have given rise to the complaint. Where dissipation has been the producing cause, simple fare, moderate exercise, and early hours must be adopted. Where severe study has been the cause, books must be partially laid aside. In order to relieve the overloaded state of the stomach, fifteen grains of ipecacuanha powder may be given in water, but an emetic must not be resorted to unless in the commencement of the disease. The bowels should then be regulated, but principally by diet, as active purgatives must be avoided. The following pill will be suitable: compound extract of colocynth, one drachm; compound rhubarb pill, half a drachm; ipecacuanha, in powder, twelve grains; oil of caraways, ten drops; castile soap, twenty grains; mix the whole, and divide into twenty-four pills, one or two to be taken every other night, or as occasion may arise. A tea spoonful or two of tincture of ginger or cardamoms may be taken in a glass of peppermint or cinnamon water, to palliate flatulency; and if the stomach is affected with acidity, ten grains of magnesia, or ten drops of water of ammonia may be added.

For nausea or vomiting, a draught of soda-water may be taken while in a state of effervescence. If the sickness continues obstinate, a blister may be placed over the pit of the stomach. To restore the stomach to a healthy tone, tonics and a suitable diet must be observed. The best brown ipecacuanha powder is the most valuable medicine.

Take of ipecacuanha, in powder, thirty grains; white oxyde of bismuth, two drachms; extract of gentian, one drachm; make into sixty pills; two to be taken three or four times a day.

The same quantity of ipecacuanha may be combined with three drachms of carbonate of iron, and one drachm of extract of camomile; to be made into the same number of pills, and taken in the same manner.

Bitter tonics may be taken in either of the following forms:—Infusion of snake-root, an ounce and a half; tincture of columba, two drachms; tincture of ginger, ten drops: the whole three times a day. Or, compound infusion of gentian, an ounce; alkaline solution, half a drachm; tincture of cascarilla, one drachm; to be taken as above. Those persons with whom bark agrees may take two table spoonfuls of the following twice a day:—Decoction or infusion of bark, three ounces; compound infusion of gentian, an ounce; tincture of cascarilla, two drachms; liquor potassæ, a drachm. Nitric acid is highly valuable, particularly in cases of long standing, accompanied with great pain at the pit of the stomach: two drachms of this may be mixed with two ounces of water, and a tea-spoonful, or rather more, may be taken three times a day in water, or the under:—

From five to twenty drops of muriatic acid, or from ten to forty drops of diluted sulphuric acid, may be taken in water, barley-water, or gruel, twice or thrice a day. Such is this most distressing and prevalent complaint with which thousands are tormented, creating an impression of incurable maladies, that only exist (in many instances) in a disordered imagination.

How to act in Scarlatina.

Scarlatina is accompanied with fever and a bright red colour of the skin; the scarlet colour under the joints, buttocks, &c., and the tongue presents a peculiar strawberry-like appearance. As it progresses there is inflammation and swelling of the throat of a dangerous character. Administer mild purgatives, rest in bed, spare diet, cooling acid drinks, and when the surface of the body is very hot, sponging with cold water may be resorted to; inhale the steam of hot vinegar and water. This may be done in the absence of the doctor, who ought to be sent for without a moment's delay.

A Famous Remedy for Gout.

Wine of colchicum, one ounce; spirit of nitrous ether, one ounce; iodine of potassium, two scruples; distilled water, two ounces. Mix. A tea-spoonful in camomile tea two or three times a day.

Another Remedy for Scurvy.

Scurvy or scaly eruptions, with itching and pain, and of a darkened colour, chiefly on the thighs and legs, which fade after a few days, and new patches appear. Take sarsaparilla with a Plummer's pill nightly; lime water; compound juice of scurvy grass; citric acid dissolved in water; flower of sulphur and cream of tartar, with tonics; a nourishing diet and proper exercise; avoid cold and damp.—See Cutaneous Diseases.

To Prepare Artificial Sea Water. (Small Scale.)

Water, 10 gallons; common salt, 12 ounces; muriate of magnesia, 3 ounces; muriate of lime, 2 ounces; sulphate of soda, 1 ounce; sulphate of magnesia, 1 ounce. Dissolve. Where sea-water cannot be procured, this forms an excellent substitute, and possesses all its virtues. If Baths were established in London for Artificial Sea Bathing, and in inland country towns, it would be a great boon to invalids and highly remunerative to the keepers of such establishments.

In Cases of Rupture.

The patient should lie upon his back upon the floor, or a mattress with the feet slightly raised, and gently with the finger press the swelling (which in grown-up persons is generally in the groin) upwards till it returns to its place; the bowels should be carefully attended to, and all violent exertion avoided until a truss can be procured, which ever afterwards should be worn constantly during the day; as it is of vital importance to the sufferer that the truss be properly fitted and applicable to the case.

In Cases of Poisoning.

In all cases of poisoning it is of the first importance to produce and keep up vomiting till the stomach is emptied; all symptoms of drowsiness must be avoided by dashing cold water in the face, and blistering the head and neck if necessary; should cold ensue it must be counteracted by friction; as an emetic take ten to fifteen grains sulphate of zinc, or a grain or two of tartar emetic; a good common emetic is to drink largely of mustard and water; also hold ammonia to the nose, give a small spoonful of sal volatile in a wine glassful of water, repeating the dose every ten minutes or quarter of an hour; pour cold water down the spine, and apply strong liniments.

For Blistered Feet from Long Walking.

Mix spirits with tallow dropped from a lighted candle into the palm of the hand, and rub the feet with the mixture on going to bed.

A Certain Cure for Bronchitis.

Croton oil will entirely remove this complaint. One drop daily rubbed over the surface of the throat produces a singular but powerful eruption of the skin, which, as it progresses, restores the voice to its full tone and vigour.

To MAKE THE CELEBRATED DIAMOND CEMENT FOR BROKEN CHINA OR GLASS.

Soak isinglass in water till it is soft, then dissolve it in the smallest possible quantity of proof spirit, by the aid of a gentle heat. In 2 ounces of this mixture dissolve 10 grains of ammoniacum, and whilst in a liquid state, add half-a-drachm of mastic, dissolved in 3 drachms of rectified spirit; stir well together and put into small bottles for sale. Cost:—Isinglass, 1s. per ounce; rectified spirit, 2s. 6d. per pint; ammoniacum, 3d. per ounce; mastic, 1s. per ounce. This cement is usually sold at 1s. per 2 drachm bottle.

Directions for Use.—Liquify the cement by standing the bottle in hot water, using it directly on the edges of the broken article; fit the parts well together, and as neatly as possible: after it is cold it will resist the action of water.

BEST BRUNSWICK BLACK FOR VARNISHING GRATES, AND IRON WORK GENERALLY.

Melt 4 pounds of common asphaltum, add 2 pints of linseed oil and one gallon of oil of turpentine. This is usually put up in stoneware bottles for sale, and is used with a paint brush. If too thick, more turpentine may be added. Cost:—Asphaltum, 1s. per pound; linseed, 6d. per pint; turpentine 8d. per pint. This is also profitable to make and sell.

TO MAKE THE BEST LIQUID BLACK CLOTH REVIVER

Purchase one pound of nut galls bruised; 2 lbs. of logwood, in shavings; and half-a-pound of green vitriol. Boil these ingredients in 5 quarts of water. Strain and put up in half-pint bottles, with a pretty label. Sold to Oilmen and General Shops, at 4s. the dozen, of thirteen (called long dozen.)

TO MAKE FOR SALE THE CELEBRATED DISINFECTING FLUID.

To a gallon of cold water dissolve 8 ounces of sugar of lead, and then add 6 fluid ounces of strong nitric acid (aquafortis). Shake the mixture and it will be ready for use. A very small quantity of the liquid should be diluted with water, and used for cleansing all kinds of chamber utensils.—For removing offensive odours, clean cloths thoroughly moistened with the liquid, diluted with eight or ten parts of water, should be suspended in various parts of the room. In this case the offensive and deleterious gases are neutralized by chemical action. Fumigation in the case of death or fever, is always necessary; and this celebrated fluid is invariably purchased, consequently the demand is immense, and the profits from its sale very large. Put up in Sixpenny Bottles.

Directions for putting on Gutta Percha Soles.

Dry the old sole and rough it well with a rasp, after which put on a thin coat of warm solution with the finger, rub it well in and let it dry. Then take a gutta percha sole and put it in hot water until it is soft, then wipe it, and hold the soles to the fire till they become sticky, lay the sole on, beginning at the toe, and proceed gradually; in half an hour take a knife and pare the edges. NOTE.—The solution should be warmed, by putting as much as you want to use in a cup, taking care that no water mixes with the solution.

The gutta percha can be bought at all the shoemakers' grindry shops, together with the solution; the former, at 1s. 9d. per lb., the latter, at 2d. per pot. Many poor men may earn money, after hours, at this simple business.

The Business of a Pastry Baker.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ISLE OF WIGHT DOUGH NUTS.

Rub 1 lb. of butter into 4 lbs. of flour, and add 1 lb. of good moist sugar; a 2d. packet of egg powder, or, what is better, 4 or 5 eggs; about half-a-gill of good yeast and sufficient milk to make it into a stiff paste; let it stand to rise, after which roll it out lightly to the thickness of the tip of a woman's little finger, or two old penny pieces, and cut them into circles with a round paste cutter about the size of the top of a coffee cup; put into the centre about 12 or 13 currants (very clean), and make them up into a small ball, nipping up the top to prevent the currants coming out; they are then put into a deep pan (copper tin) of liquid lard sufficient to cover them, and boiled slowly for about 15 or 25 minutes, according to the heat of the fire, till they become a nice brown colour.

N.B. These favorite nuts (or what would be a more appropriate name, pound cake dumplings), bid fair to have an immense sale all over the country; they are scarcely known out of the beautiful country whose name they bear. The few that are selling them are making a great number. sold at 1d. and 2d. each, according to size. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—If currants are dear at any season, they may be made with stoned raisins, chopped, or currant or other jam. Also at Christmas time, mince meat in a very small quantity may be used with satisfaction. Some make with Jones' Patent Flour, but that is to be tested by the makers. We repeat, they will be found to be very profitable, and the sale immense:—2,000 have been sold by one person in London in one day.

TO MAKE MUFFINS.

Muffins are baked on a hot iron plate and not in an oven. Say, take a quarter of a peck of flour, add about three-quarters of a pint of yeast, 2oz of salt, and as much water or milk slightly warmed as is sufficient to form a dough of rather a soft consistence; small portions of the dough are then put into holes previously made in a layer of flour about two inches thick placed on a board, and the whole is covered up with a baize or blanket, and placed near a fire to cause the dough to rise; when this is effected, they will each exhibit a semi-globular shape; they are then carefully put on heated iron, muffin and crumpet plate, and baked; when the bottom of the muffins begin to acquire a brownish colour, they are turned and baked on the opposite side.

To Make Crumpets.—Or what is known in the North as Pikelets.

Crumpets are made of batter composed of flour, water (or milk), and a small quantity of yeast, say to 4 pounds of the best wheaten flour, add a quarter of a pint of good yeast, mixed to a thinish consistence, but not too thin; then lay your tin rings greased inside, on your hot plate, as many as it will contain, and pour a full small wooden bowl into each (but not before you have suffered it to rise); after they are set, and the under part becomes a pale brown, the rings are removed and they are turned with a slice, to slightly brown on the other side—they are then fit for sale.

FINE GINGERBREAD. (For Sale.)

Two pounds of flour, half a pound of brown sugar, half a pound of orange peel cut into bits, an ounce of ground ginger, half an ounce of carraway seeds, cloves, mace, and some allspice. Mix with these a pound and a half of treacle, and a half-a-pound of melted butter. Mix the ingredients well together, and let them stand some hours before rolling out the cakes. The paste will require a little additional flour in rolling out. Cut the cakes, mark the top in diamonds with a knife, and bake them on sheet iron plates.

GINGERBREAD NUTS.

One pound of flour, half a pound of butter, half a nutmeg, 1oz. of ground ginger, and as much treacle as will work it into a stiff paste, which will be about three quarters of a pound; roll out thin, and cut with a small glass a short time will bake them on sheet iron plates

THE BUSINESS OF A SCOURER.

When combined with Dyeing, it is called Dyer and Scourer.

[CONTINUED.]

FRENCH MODE OF SCOURING.

ALL silks, dresses, ribbons, shawls, neckerchiefs, fringes, curtains, &c., if made up, had better be wholly or partially taken to pieces, and in a glazed earthen pan lightly washed in CAMPHINE, (best 3s. 6d. per gallon), then squeezed out, placed on a table or bench and rubbed between course linen cloths, frequently changing to a clean part, then pinned up or hung on laths with tenter hooks, in a large room with air freely passing through. Attend and often smooth down with a clean cloth or soft brush. The more often it is smoothed down, the more glossy it will look.

In heavy goods if it is found necessary to use a brush to remove the dirt, do so on a sloped board, that the soiled camphine may run into a vessel, which will do for gloves, which, after washing, are wrung tightly and rubbed in a similar way, blown into, and pinned up to dry. To free them from smell, place them at a moderate distance before a fire two hours; at any season 100 pairs may be cleaned by one person at 2d. a pair daily.

In scouring dark goods, such as cloth waistcoats, trousers, coats, table covers, and other dark woollen articles, immerse in warm soft, or rain water, and with a moderately hard brush dipped in ox-gall and urine, apply the way of the nap, after which well rince in clean water, and smooth down with a brush, hang in open air till dry, then press the inner lining of waistcoat, &c. with a warm iron. This is the principle business of a scourer: it is very simple, and many improvements will suggest themselves to the operator.

In all light coloured articles, use the mottled soap instead of gall, &c., thinly sliced and dissolved in hot water until it is a pulp; scour in a similar way, and rinse well, or the soap will be seen. Do not wring woollen goods if possible; roll them in dry clothes and squeeze.

The above valuable, simple, and profitable business, has made many independent, and is certain of success by proper attention.

Remarks on Scouring Woollens.

It often happens that woollens are dyed with a false dye, which is generally more brilliant than a fast and good one. When this happens to be the case, especially in very fine and delicate colours, such as fawns, purples, morones, greens, &c., instead of spotting the clothes with soap, in the solid state, a thin solution of soap should be made, and the brush dipped in and applied to the dirty places; and in case it is a false green, after it has been treated in the same manner as all light colours, a pan should be half filled with spring water, and the garment having been previously rinsed in two waters at least, a teaspoon-full of the best oil of vitriol should be poured into this vessel of spring water, and the coat put in and handled a minute or two, which will revive the colours, if a chemic green, and if not, it will not injure any fast colours.

Easy mode of Cleaning Kid Gloves.

Have ready a little new milk in one saucer, and a piece of brown soap in another, and a clean cloth or towel, folded three or four times; on the cloth spread out the glove smooth and neat; take a piece of flannel, dip it into the milk, then rub off a good quantity of soap to the wetted flannel, and commence to rub the glove downwards towards the fingers, holding it firmly with the left hand; continue this process until the glove, if white, looks of a dingy yellow, though clean; if coloured, till it looks dark and spoiled. Lay it out to dry, and the operator will soon have the pleasure to see old gloves look equal to new. They will be soft, glossy, smooth, elastic, and of a good shape. Other modes are given in this work.

BUSINESS OF A PAPER BAG MAKER.

This easy Business is profitable, and will afford Employment to hundreds, by a trifling outlay for a few quires of paper and a little paste.

Paper Bags are used largely by Grocers, Confectioners, Fruiterers, Flour-dealers, Oil and Colour-shops, Bonnet Warehouses, Milliners, Drapery Establishments, Wine Merchants, and Publicans, and indeed nearly all classes of Shopkeepers.

The man of business finds his shop not complete without paper bags of various sizes hang ready to deposit the different wares applied for by his numerous customers, so that Paper Bags are not only indispensibly necessary in his trade, but the first and the most important article he uses for general business. From long experience we know, that in all well disciplined shops, they are scarcely ever made on the premises, but bought of persons who travel, periodically, round the country with samples of various sorts, soliciting orders, thereby carrying on a large and profitable trade in this most simple and easy acquired business.

Persons with moderate means make them, neatly tie them up into bundles of 100 each, and dispose of them at once in the different towns they visit. It is no disgrace to ask a shopkeeper civilly, and if politely so much the better, if he wants any paper bags, or if he is a buyer of paper bags, or if you wish to address him politely, you may say, "Can I have the pleasure of doing anything with you in excellent paper bags?" We need go no further on this subject, but leave it to the judgment of the parties themselves, the mode of selling will, naturally enough, suggest itself. Carrying a stock of paper bags with you is only applicable to plain bags, or those not printed. But the best or more general mode is, to take orders for printed bags, viz. with the name, residence, and address lines of the shopkeeper, printed in a neat border. Any jobbing printing office in the nearest town will print them at the trade price for press work, the composition being merely nominal; so that when you, with the assistance of wife, daughter, and son (supposing you have them), cut up a few quires, paste up the seams, send them off to the printer with the subject matter to be printed on them, all that then remains to be done is, to pack them up in bundles, send or take them to your customer, and get payment

Example How To Commence!

Supposing you had the smallest sum of money, and entirely ignorant how to proceed, and had not this information to help you, begin by making some trifling purchases at different shops, asking for a bag of the different sizes (no difficulty will be found in this, it is courtesy shown to customers by all shopkeepers), by which you will get at the quality and substance of the paper. Having possessed the different sized bags, carefully open them at the joins, which must be done by carefully damping the pasted folds, to get at the proper size. This having been done, cut patterns of the different sizes in stiff paper, and your object is at once gained. The next thing to be done is to purchase the paper, which you must do of a wholesale stationer, say a quarter of a ream, which if thin and brownish is called Double Crown Cap, of 14lb. to 18lb. weight, average cost per ream, 6s. to 8s. 6d. according to make and quality; also a larger size that perhaps would cut to greater advantage, which is called Extra Crown Cap; a smaller size, Demy Cap. Other papers are termed Royal Hand, Double Fool's Cap, Single Fool's Cap, Double Demy Double Pot, Post, &c., all of which vary in quality and size, and, consequently, the prices are from 5s. 6d. to 20s. per ream of 20 quires, and 24 sheets to the quire.

We feel we need not prolong the subject further, believing that hundreds of industrious persons may get a good living for themselves and families out of this business, in beginning with only a few shillings for paper, and 3d. for a pound of shoemaker's paste, which, when made thinner, is the proper sort to be used.

1390-726

MR. MAY'S LIST OF SOME LARGE

EXCELLENT & RARE BOOKS,

Which are to be sold at greatly reduced prices. Sent carriage free.

The Complete Chemistry for Students — Explanatory, Experimental, and Practical (valuable) 4/6
Complete Guide to Elocution and Gentlemanly Oratory ... 2/
Dr. Buchan's Original Domestic Medicine 3/6
Anderson's Complete Commercial Instructor and Correspondent, 14th edition (splendid book) 6/6
Every Shopkeeper's Guide, for the manufacture of saleable articles, the price of material, and where to purchase... 4/6
The Baker and Pastrycook's Practical Guide 2/0
The Learner's Easy Guide to Taking Photographic Likenesses, Pictures, Views, &c. (enlarged) 2/
The House Painter and Plumber's Practical Guide 2/
The Practical Short-hand Writer and Reporter 2/6
Clater's Complete Cattle Doctor and Management 2/6
Clater's Complete Farrier and Horse Doctor..... 2/6
The Art of Rectifying and Compounding—with Cordial, Nectar and Liqueur Making for the Trade 4/
Adulterations, and How Adulterated (a rare book) 2/
The American Receipt Book. Small thick volume 2/
The Painter, Gilder, Colour, and Varnish Maker's Complete Guide. A capital book. 216 pages 4/
The Complete Innkeeper—Publican and Spirit Merchant's Guide to Managing, Mixing, Reducing, and Heading, with all the Cellar Secrets. Valuable..... 6/6
The Beauties of Botany, with Instructive History..... 3/6
The Guide to the Civil (under Government) Service 2/
The Illustrated Guide to London and all around..... 2/
The Guide to all our British Colonies, with the latest reliable information, with Five Splendid Maps, coloured 4/
Culpepper's Complete Medical Herbalist 2/
Medical Prescriptions, a complete guide for a family 2/
The Complete Art of Glass Blowing (rare) 3/6
The Art of Making Wax Flower Ornaments 2/
The Modern Commercial Traveller. (Good instructions)... 2/
The Complete Science of Phrenology (rare) 4/6
The Miller, the Cooper, the Tailor, the Lady's Maid, Nursemaid, Housemaid, Housekeeper, Butler, Footman, Cook, and many other industrial books, each 2/

Direct to MR. EVERETT MAY, 15, Tottenham Grove, KINGSLAND, LONDON, N.
Letters replied to, and Postage Stamps received as Cash.

Books of any description procured in London at the published price, well packed, and sent by return mail to any part of the Kingdom.